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PILES — RECTAL ULCER — FISTULA IN ANO — FISSURE—PRURITUS—POLYPUS RECTI—CANCER—STRICTURE, &c.

Wonderful Discoveries!

Hereditary Consumption a Myth!



DR. A. W. BRINKERHOFF,

RECTAL SPECIALIST,

OF UPPER SANDUSKY, O.

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SECOND EDITION-REVISED.

COLUMBUS, OHIO: HANN & ADAIR, BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS, 1884.

RECTAL TREATMENT.

THE BRINKERHOFF SYSTEM.

No Territory Sold-but Leased.

This is a system of treating chronic diseases by means of rectal injections and rectal medication, and direct applications to maladies located in the rectum, and named at the head of outside of this cover leaf. Also, for the treatment and cure—positive and almost painless cure—of every case of Piles or Hemorrhoids, of no matter how long standing. Also for cure of rectal ulcer—fistula in ano—fissure in ano—Pruritys, or Itching Piles, as often called—for removal of polypus rectal—Catarrh of rectum, &c., &c.

This system is secured to Dr. Brinkerhoff, of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, by several United States Patents, and, therefore the rights of purchases are protected, and their LOCALITY, if desired, secured to them by sole right of use.

Safety and success to all purchasers is guaranteed through use of this system, as the REMEDIES are all carefully prepared of uniform strength and purity, for use by physicians and patients, and properly labeled.

After six years of daily use of remedies, by Dr. Brinkerhoff and his patients, and the performance by him of more than sixty thousand operations, and at least a like number by those using this system—all without a single bad result or death from the treatment, the system is now placed in the hands of many, and ready for thousands more, who can rely upon its success and accuracy, and soon know of the victories over disease achieved by it through those who never before were benefitted nor cured by drugging the stomach, whereby its membrane is often ruined

Some Astonishing Discoveries!

HEREDITARY CONSUMPTION A MYTHI

DISEASES OF THE REGTUM.

BROUGHT TO LIGHT!

ALL WHO COME AND SEE AT ONCE BELIEVE!

*BLIND PILES, "ITCHING PILES," "ULCERATED PILES," WILL DO TO TALK ABOUT, BUT DO NOT EXIST.

DR. A. W. BRINKERHOFF,

—BY—

RECTAL SPECIALIST,

OF UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO,

-AUTHOR OF-

Diseases of the Rectum and Physicians' Monitor.

266 pages. Containing cuts of many forms of Rectal Diseases, curable and facurable, finely bound, and of real merit. Every physician and family should have it. Until further notice—although at a sacrifice—we will mail it, on receipt of one dollar, to any person ordering it, so that the truth may take the place of error and darkness. "Know thyself," poor sufferer, and be made well. For it, address, DR. A. W. BRINKERHOFF, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

Man, born of woman, is of few days and full of trouble,
His days are dark with sorrow—darkness veils to-morrow—
But read these pages o'er—they are no empty bubble,
But cheering beams of sunshine, to heal the cause of sorrow.

SECOND EDITION-REVISED.

COLUMBUS, OHIO: HANN & ADAIR, BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS, 1884. GIFT
ESTATE OF
THOMAS EWING III
DOTOBER 23, 1447
THE LABBARY OF CONGRESS

INTRODUCTORY.

This little work, in the mind of the writer, is not intended for the physician alone, but, as well, for every human sufferer. True, its aim is to attract the attention of the whole medical fraternity, for, from the members of that profession must come the help desired.

Until within the past five years—throughout all the ages of the past, like the great deserts of Africa, and the much voiced North Pole—the Rectum remained comparatively an unexplosed organ of the human system. It had been entered by many a physician's finger and its hidden maladies touched thereby, but still, to the eve, it was as midnight darkness.

To the writer, after suffering with rectal trouble for twenty-five years, was left the task of discovering and inventing the means of bringing its hidden maladies to light and showing their character, and of studying for years, in combination with the various phases of those maladies, the train of the symptoms and effects resulting from, and directing the mind to their origin or cause, and, finally, to the remedies necessary to cure, or remove the cause and blot out the sympathetic sufferings resulting from the local cause.

Having succeeded in all these, he now, in this way, after seeing for years the causes of suffering and results of treatment and RECTAL medication, desires to enlist in his discoveries the eye of every member of the medical fraternity, and through it reach the understanding of the enlightened mind behind and above it, so that his discoveries may be fully investigated and their value known! The writer is not vain enough to assume that he has reached perfection, in this advance step, in the cure of rectal maladies, but he does claim that it is so far in advance of any method before known, that it treads closely upon the heels of perfection, and is worthy of the most careful consideration on the part of the medical profession, in whose hands it should be and from whom has come so little in that direction, from the earliest days of medical skill or knowledge, as the other methods of to-day fully prove. Indeed there has been no system in use for the cure of rectal maladies, generally, and, therefore, symptoms and effects of rectal maladies, have been doctored as disease, in place of the malady or disease itself!

Because of such being the fact, and because of the vast amount of misery and suffering and the many deaths resulting from rectal maladies, the writer appeals to the profession—to every member of it—professors of medical colleges, especially, to make such investigation of the matters herein treated upon, and written of, as will reveal the facts to all, who, through them, will, in time, receive into their hands and care, humanity's suffering ones.

In his practice he has never used the knife, ligature—except for polypus clamp, ecraseur, caustics, hot iron, nor any of the old and severe methods—his treatment being almost entirely painless and free from all danger.

Such being the FACT, he now invites you to follow him through this little work. which is more hastily prepared than the importance of the maladies demand, but can not be avoided. Previous to the days of the introduction of what is known as the "Carbolic" treatment, the number of surgeons were few where persons suffering with Piles and Fistula could have operations performed, and they, generally, in distant cities, and then only by the most severe, dangerous and barbarous methods, generally by the use of the knife! From such treatment sufferers often shrank, and often DEED, and few cared to accept the PAIN and RISK. While in some cases the "Carbolic" treatment was and is dreadfully severe, in others the reverse was and is the case, and some physicians, but many more who were not, performed many, supposed, cures.

With the "Carbolic" treatment the process was and is to extrude, inject and return the sac. No speculum was, nor is, used. In this system, which followed the "Carbolic" treatment, the method of treatment was and is reversed! If the sacs protrude they are pressed back, and followed by the Speculum, (which is secured by United States Letters Patent,) and treated WITHIN THE RECTUM. Many are now using this system—and others are trying to escape the law, though infringers of his rights. They will not long do so.

Never before the invention and use of this Speculum did we hear of Rectal Ulcers amongst the profession, generally, nor could any of its members show such malady! Now many know and talk of them, and HUNDREDS HAVE SEEN THEM. His discoveries fully cover the treatment of maladies within the rectum, where all are SEEN!

While he does not claim that he first knew of such malady as rectal ulcer-because aware that Mr. Allingham, of England, and men of our own country, had written of them long before he saw them, yet he does claim to have been the first to produce a Speculum by which they can be seen and fully examined! He thinks that the great majority of our physicians never saw one, and when he says to them that they are located from one and a half to three inches above the anal orifice, each reader of this can answer for himself and to himself. Reader, what say you?

To fully set forth this terrible malady is the greatest object of this little work. By doing so he hopes to shed some light upon the profession, and thereby do some good to suffering humanity.

If successful, the sufferer will again wear the crown of health, and the laggard in medicine will tread the weary ways of disappointment!

If the local practice would open its doors to reason, and blot out every rule in medical associations, which blocks the wheels of progress, the world would be the gainer, and QUACKERY would wither and die! The enemy of progress is the enemy of man!

Liberty's march is onward, while the slavery of mind is decay and death! Let us shun that which destroys, and embrace he growing—the life-giving, in all things, and all will be well!

DISEASES OF THE RECTUM.

RECTAL ULCERS.

In nearly every treatise or work written upon diseases of the rectum, in the ar. rangement of maladies, Piles, or Hemorrhoids, occupy the FIRST and more

prominent place.

The writer is well aware that Piles are very annoying and produce worlds of suffering, and, sometimes, result in total inability to labor and earn bread for a dependent family. He speaks thus from Personal Knowledge-long and sad experience! And yet in view of this fact how many physicians in our country, outside of those now using this system of treatment, can rise up and say, "I can cure them?" Echo answers " how many?"

But observation in practice, of which he has now had almost six years, and from ten to fifty patients daily during that entire time, enables him to state that there are fully twenty-five cases of RECTAL ULCER to one case of Piles! Man cannot suffer from piles without knowing the cause of suffering, but such is not the case with rectal ulcers. When suffering from a malady of this kind you may ascribe the cause to your kidneys, liver, stomach, and to any other one or more of the EFFECTS herein given, produced by Ulcer, as the exciting cause of all your trouble!

Very fact LIES YOUR DANGER, and you NEVER SUSPECT IT!

For several years past he, alone, has been fighting this battle on paper, and has labored, even in this part of his work, until "WEARY IN WELL DOING," but within the past year, and since he has offered his system to the profession, many able physicians, of different schools, have adopted the NEW METHODS of treating chronic diseases, resulting from rectal maladies, and they, too, or some of them, have become so much interested in this great matter as to give the world, in book form, some of their experience, from practice, which will aid him greatly in the preparation of these pages, and save him from much of his past labor, in matters of this kind, and enable others to see what others, now fully educated in this practice, say of it. He will quote, freely, from their work or works. In doing this he thanks the authors for what he has the privilege of doing.

In the work of F. H. Rorick, M. D., who controls the city of St. Louis, Mo., for his system of Rectal Treatment, he finds so much on this subject to approve and applaud—coming, too, as it does, from a gentleman of the Allopathic school, and a graduate of two colleges, that he cannot help but draw liberally from the rich harvest

of thought, which, plainly and forcibly, he has given us on this important subject. This work is not intended to reveal methods of cure, but to show to the world that such a system exists—can be secured by the profession—and reveals to all what it will accomplish when properly used as a system. It also sets forth the symptoms and effects produced by rectal maladies, fully, so that physicians can easily see how they have been MISLED in the general practice, and why good did not attend their efforts to cure.

He will now present some of the views of Dr. Rorick, of St. Louis, on this terrible malady, and trust that they may enter deeply into, what we seek to reach, your honest thoughts. WE QUOTE AS FOLLOWS:

"This chapter we ask you to carefully read, for it shows the way to the prevention and cure of a very large majority of the chronic diseases that have heretofore baffled the skill of physicians, and caused untold human misery and death. The very word "chronic" implies inability to cure. A multitude of human beings suffering year after year, trying doctor after doctor, and still finding themselves near ing death's door, form a large class from which charlatans and quacks daily secure easy victims. Being shorn of all hope of help from the source from which they should reasonably expect it, they, like the drowning man in the throes of death experly clutch at a floating straw, and flock in great numbers to the unprincipled

who claim supernatural power. The country is flooded with proprietary medicines ninety per cent. of which are for chronic diseases, and ninety per cent. profess to cure the same symptoms—the symptoms of a poison lurking in the system, which

eventually destroys the weakest organ, and death comes to the rescue.

"The medical profession is deserving of credit in its researches in chemistry, physiology, in many branches of the art and science of surgery, as well as in the cause, prevention and cure of the great bulk of the acute diseases, for which it is rewarded by the confidence of its patients, and charlatans and quacks have to seek other quarters. That it has utterly failed to cope with the so-called role of chronic diseases is not only painfully apparent to the great army of sufferers, but the profession itself bewails its ignorance. Dr. James Thatcher, author of "The American Modern Practice," the "Biography of American Medical Men," etc., says:

"'The melancholy triumph of disease over its victims, and the numerous reproachful examples of medical impotency, clearly evince that the combined stock of ancient and modern learning is greatly *insufficient* to perfect our science. Far, indeed, beneath the standard of perfection, it is still fraught with deficiencies, and

altogether inadequate to our desires.'-[Med. Prac., p. 8.

"This saying of Dr. Thatcher is the truth; therefore it is but a reflection of the great medical mind upon this subject. We are loath to attribute to the medical profession a lack of ardor for not having long since made the grand discoveries we are about to relate, for we deem its aims the noblest among the noble professions,

although its code and claims contain many anomalies.

"Millions upon millions of human beings have suffered and died; countless numbers of wise men have vainly sought for the cause, and it remained for one man to bring to light the greatest disease-generating fountain of poison. Dr. A. W. Brinkerhoff, of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, through his ingenuity invented a speculum, whereby a portion of the rectum that had been heretofore practically unexplored could be successfully examined. At this time he was treating piles as a specialty, and upon making a large number of examinations, he was astonished to find a peculiar form of indolent ulcer, such as had never been described. Upon the application of proper remedies, it began to heal and a long train of symptoms to disappear. Those who obtained relief apprised their friends of the joyful news, and soon a throng of sufferers flocked about him for cure, as he aptly says, like, "thirsty doves to a spring for drink." The result was he had to obtain assistants, he being unable to minister to the constantly increasing numbers who called upon him for the relief they had before vainly sought, until to-day the old man's eyes cannot help but moisten at the ardent expressions of gratitude of many of his patients who think they (and they do) owe to him their lives. About one year ago, having completed and thoroughly tested his wonderful system, he placed it within the reach of the general medical profession. An army of physicians have already adopted it, and the day is not far distant when it will be at the door of every sufferer in the land.

SYMPTOMS OF RECTAL ULCER.

"An ulcer located in the curve of the rectum above the sphincter muscle rarely attracts the attention of the patient or physician. Even when it does, it is considered a mild case of piles; the physican will prescribe an ointment and dose the unfortunate being with drugs, until the little monster so poisons the system, that the wise doctor pronounces the cause of death inanition, consumption, inflammation of the liver, inflammation of the stomach and bowels, inflammation of the kidneys and bladder, inflammation of the spinal cord, inflammation of the brain, softening of the brain, heart disease, or a general playing out of the nervous system, etc. No doubt some of those conditions exist at the time of death, but the cause lays behind these in the subtle little monster in the rectum, that has, no doubt, been coiled there and for some time has evaded the scrutiny of the attending physician, (as he has done for many centuries,) slowly, but surely and continually loading the blood with a poison that works misery and death. The sufferer from this malady may for a time obtain apparent relief by the administration of cathartics and alteratives, for the natural tendency of the system is to expel effete and poisonous matters from the blood, hence a medicine that rouses up the weakened and inactive excretory

organs, forms an outlet for a time. Therefore the sufferer takes some pills and unloads the blood of a quantity of its poison, and imagines he is well, but the source still remains, and soon again he finds himself suffering from languor and a general lack of innervation. He repeats his previous remedy with less effect, and finally calls upon his family physician and says: "Doctor, I would like to have you fix me up a good tonic; I am generally out of kilter; my stomach doesn't feel right."
Out goes his tongue. "Yes, I'm costive." The doctor fixes up the tonic, preceded by a cathartic, and relief is again obtained, but for a shorter time. So he becomes a chronic sufferer and medicine taker, and finally dies a premature death, neither he now his physician ever dreaming that the cause of the wasted life was an ulcer or sore, located above the sphineter muscles in the rectum, where nerves of sensation are very few in number and not acute. This accounts for its slow increase in size and failure to give local warning of its existence.

"There is a form of Rectal Ulcer that runs a more rapid course, involves a greater extent of substance, eats its way quickly to tissues liberally supplied with nerves, and brings death to the relief of its victim with more speed. This form has

been recognized by a very few who have made rectal diseases a specialty.

"Dr. William Allingham, of London, whose work upon "Diseases of the Rectum," is conceded by the medical profession to be the best ever produced, on pages 171-2-3-4, says of this form of ulcer:

"This disease is not at all an uncommon one; it inflicts great misery upon the patient, and if neglected leads to conditions quite incurable by all ordinary It is of the utmost importance that the disease should means. be recognized early. Unfortunately it rarely is so; the symptoms are obscure and insidious, the suffering at first but slight, and so the patient deceives both him-* The ulceration may be conself and his medical attendant. fined to a part of the circumference of the bowels or it may extend all around, and for some distance, but not usually for more than four inches up the rectum. It also will have traveled downward close to the anus, and then the pain will be severe. When you have arrived at this condition, stricture and fistula will be present; and occasionally perforation into the bladder, into the vagina or the peritoneal cavity may occur. The state of the patient is now most lamentable. You may relieve these patients, but nothing more than very temporary improvement takes place. I have seen ulceration utterly destroy the anal spinchters, so that the anus was but a deep ragged hole.

"Since the invention of Dr. Brinkerhoff's Speculum some five years ago, there has been more of this form of ulcer recognized and cured in the State of Ohio, (and it is rare in comparison with the other forms,) than were supposed to have existed in that State since it was founded. This may appear to the reader's mind as being overdrawn, but let us see: During these five years some 75,000 treatments for rectal ulcer in its various forms were performed by this system in that State. Now we say without fear of contradiction that previous to that time not one in 1,000 of the great army of doctors ever saw a rectal ulcer. Not one of that number ever mistrusted that any of their incurable patients had such a malady. Not one in five hundred outside of the larger places ever even removed a pile tumor. In the first place, the patients would rather suffer on with their trouble than submit to the operation. Secondly, the physician was loath to perform the operation, for he knew it was fraught with danger to life. Not one in fifty of all classes of doctors even possessed the then existing rude and unsatisfactory means of examining the rectum. The writer has attended four different courses of lectures at three of the principal medical colleges of the United States, and is free to confess that he never heard one lecture upon diseases of the rectum, for they were never given; and in the clinics of these three colleges, as well as in a special clinical course in a post graduate institution in New York City, he never saw a rectal malady treated, except piles and fistula, although operations for fissure and polypus may be said to be not altogether uncommon. Still it was not his fortune to see such, and his experience in this particmlar is but a repetition of that of nearly every physician in the land.

"Cases have come under my personal observation in which good physicians differed about the cause of the death of a patient, when a post mortem revealed the tact that the real, though unsuspected, cause of all the trouble was a rectal alcer, which produced all the other symptoms. Now in the face of these facts, is it strange that this thing has existed undiscovered for so long a time? In the vast majority of cases it gives little or no pain at its point of location. Its symptoms have been considered separate and distinct diseases. When it has taken on an active form and eaten its way into the peritoneal cavity, the patient has died from peritonitis or inflammation of the bowels; or when it has made its way to the bladder, then he has died from the same cause, or from inflammation of the bladder, the ulcer never being suspected. The sufferers cannot tell whether they are afflicted with this dreaded malady or not from local pain, (except in the almost incurable stages of the form described by Dr. Allingham,) which we are of the opinion is of the same origin, but owing to a peculiarity in the constitution of certain individuals it runs a rapid and destructive course. None have ever lattained that condition who have applied to us before it already existed, and we have found them in all stages, from a mere abrasion of the mucous membrane to the condition Dr. Allingham describes. But the vast majority of cases represent a hole eaten through the wall of the rectum, forming a cavity, which from indications in many cases has existed there for years.

"Having given an idea of the discovery, the great frequency and importance of rectal ulcer, we will now consider its symptoms, so that no sufferer in whose hands this may fall, need further hazard his health and life from this source of

poison.

"Direct Symptoms:—Constipation; diarrhœa; desire to remain long at stool; continued moisture about the anus; continued itching about the anus; lower end of the stool streaked with blood and matter; fissure in the anus, which causes in tense pain on going to stool; sore and inflamed lumps surrounding the anus, called external piles; they are not piles at all, but result from inflammation, and disappear when the cause of inflammation is removed; a dull, heavy sensation in the lower part of the rectum and fistula. I have enumerated the above symptoms as Direct, as they are local and do not require the medium of the blood or reflex nervous action for their production. However, the poisoned condition of the blood and consequent lowering of vitality must of necessity aggravate them.

"Indirect Symptoms, or those depending upon blood poisoning and nerve irritation, may be enumerated as follows: Morning diarrhea resembling coffee-grounds; pain in the abdomen; continually coated tongue; very lame back and hips, called lumbago; irritable stomach; indigestion; heart affections; cough, either hacking or accompanied with great expectoration, more from the stomach than lungs; ash-colored complexion; pain between the shoulder blades; numbness of hands and limbs; painful burning in soles of feet; choking sensations from functional trouble of the heart; weak or lame knees and thighs; back and hips get sore in bed; liver, kidney, urinary and womb troubles; sore nerves, muscles and joints, called rheumatism; impairment of generative functions and certain forms of neuralgia.

"If the sufferer does not succomb to the failure of some vital organ to withstand the strain, which it comparatively rarely does, the system will have attained a point favoring rapid destruction of tissue, and the ulcer will arouse from its lethargy and utterly destroy both sphincters and anal membrane. Then the condition is truly a pitiable one—constant diarrhea, with involuntary evacuations, poor, feeble, weakly, broken-down bodies and minds, severe bleeding from bowels, misery, despondency, insanity and vertigo. Then death comes mercifully to the rescue.

"I have been thus explicit in detailing the symptoms of this disease, for they are of a nature to mislead both physician and patient. Some of the indirect symptoms enumerated may arise from blood poisoning from other sources. But the direct symptoms result invariably from Rectal Ulcer, or inflammation of the rectum. Were a physican to read to this point and stop, the last sentence would cause him to at least say, "There is something wrong here." But if the reader will kindly follow us in our further consideration of some of these symptoms, we trust everything will be made clear.

OHRONIC CONSTIPATION-A MESULT.

"We take the broad ground that this very common trouble results almost invariably from inflammation of the rectum, and we are borne out in it, not only by

theory, but by a much more potent factor, viz: clinical observation. Inflammation of the rectum may be caused by, 1st. rectal ulcer; 2d, catarrh of the bowels; 3d, presence of feeal matters, resulting from failure to attend promptly to nature. calls; 4th, piles; 5th, polypus and the different forms of cancer. to which the rectum is very liable. Inflammation once formed, there is increased heat and conjection. This checks the natural secretions of the rectum and causes the absorption of moisture present; hence hard stools and constipation. The lining membrane of the rectum, aside from containing secretory glands, forms a means of ready access to the blood, as known by the fact that persons who could not take into their stomachs a particle of food or moisture, have been kept alive for a great while by injection of liquid food into the rectum. Hence, the great importance of keeping that organ free from poisonous substances.

Rectal Ulcer by its presence and ichorous discharge, irritates the delicate membrane, which causes an increased flow of blood to the part, and inflammation results. The rectum, like all other cavities communicating with the air, is lined with mucous membrane, and mucous membrane, wherever found, is liable to attacks of catarrh.

"Retained excrement causes irritation, and irritation produces inflammation wherever applied, on or in the body. Hence, the irritating presence of piles, polypus, cancerous growths, etc., causes inflammation of the rectum.

"Cutharties never cured Chronic Constigution. All mineral and harsh catharties increase the trouble, for they are irritating and aggravate the inflammation. Do not take them, for they are productive of great mischief. Inflammation cannot exist long without so weakening the memorane that the passage of a hardened stool, or any indigestable, sharp or hard object swallowed, such as fragments of hone, pieces of oyster shell, apple cores, various kinds of fruit pits, vegetable seeds, etc., will cause an abrasion, which, from the very nature of things, cannot heal, but slowly eats its way through the membrane, becomes impacted with passing excrement and there remains, gradually increasing in size for years, giving as signs of its existence the symptoms enumerated.

Having thus briefly and concisely considered the theory of our position, we will pass to that which proves its correctness beyond controversy.

"1st. No person suffering from chronic constipation who has adhered to the Brinkerhod system of treatment has failed to obtain a cure, and they are counted by hundreds.

2d. As soon as the inflammation and its cause were removed, a cure was obtained, and this, the reader will bear in mind, without taking medicine into the stomach. Constipation being disposed of as a symptom of rectal ulcer, we will next give attention to

ITCHING ABOUT THE ANUS-A RESULT,

called pruritus ani, itching piles, etc. The symptom of rectal ulcer is a very common one, and often causes intense suffering. It is usually aggravated on becoming warm in bed. An uncontrollable desire to scratch gives momentary relief, but in reality aggravates the trouble. In certain cases the annoyance and pain become so severe that it is indeed intolerable. The causes of this distressing trouble have been called free eating, the use of alcohol and tobacco, disorders of the stomach, errors in diet, latent gout, uterine diseases, vegetable growths, parasites, This is very elever indeed, for it is hard to imagine a person who is not possessed of one of these causes, or of pin worms. There is but one cause. ichorous, watery discharge from rectal ulcer, irritating and poisoning the delicate membrane and skin of the parts. There is but one absolute cure, which is the The application of alcohol, turpentine, and various ointcure of rectal ulcer. ments and washes, may so toughen the parts that for a time the poison does not find its way to the nerves, but this does not last. Again the ulcer may become cavernous, (a cut of this kind of ulcer may be seen on a following page,) in which case the products of the ulcer may be forced out and evacuated only at stool. Under such circumstances a spontaneous cure might take place, until the ulcer again forms a continuous discharge into the rectum.

"Continued Moisture about the Anus is, like itching, caused by the continuous discharge from the ulcer through its irritating presence producing an unnatural increase of the natural secretions of the parts.

"The other direct symptoms given are too suggestive of their origin to require

further consideration in this connection.

INDIRECT SYMPTOMS.

"That blood poisoning should be an inevitable result from an ulcer in the rectum, presents itself as unavoidably true, after having made a very few observations upon the organ itself. As we have already noted, sufficient nourishment may pass through the walls of the rectum to the blood to sustain life for many weeks. Such being the fact, it is not hard to conceive that the products of an ulcer continually bathing its surface should find ready access to the blood.

"Again, an ulcerated or abraded surface is a well-known avenue to the blood. Thus, the deadly products of decomposing animal tissues may be handled with impunity if the skin is intact, but if from any cause it should be broken, though the injury be very slight, death may result in an incredibly short time from blood poisoning. Not infrequently, where the stomach will retain nothing, medicine is given for its constitutional effect, by first blistering the surface, then applying it, from whence it is found to be readily absorbed. Thus it will be seen that the surface of the ulcer itself must continually load the blood with its own products. Once there they cannot go to the building up of healthy tissue, but must find their way out or cause a discord in the harmonious working of the great human machine. Accordingly nature makes a great effort to free herself of its presence. Excretory glands are called upon to do extra work, consequently they are engorged with blood, which is the first step toward inflammation. Soon they become deranged and fail to longer respond to nature's unnatural demands, and succomb to functional derangements and structural change. The blood becomes so charged that it can no longer carry on its work of healthy tissue making, and deposits the poison throughout the whole system, poisons the great nerve centres of the brain and spinal cord, that have the workings of the whole machinery under their charge, and owing to conditions and circumstances, produces an endless variety of derangements and diseases.

"Again, Rectal Ulcer may cause any amount of constitutional trouble and

disease by its local contacts with the sympathetic nerves.

"As this is written for the general reader and not for the medical profession, I have endeavered to make everything so plain that it could be readily understood without a knowledge of anatomy or physiology. This is very difficult to do in referring to the effects produced by rectal ulcer through the sympathetic nervous system. Some knowledge of this system is of paramount importance to impart a clear understanding of how the results come about; and as it plays a very important part in the cause of consumption, I am quite desirous that the reader should at least be familiar with some of its main physiological and anatomical features. Therefore I deem it necessary to describe them in as brief a manner as possible.

"The name sympathetic nerve is given this system from the fact that by it a sympathy between the affection of distant organs is produced. Thus an affection of one organ, through sympathy produces an affection of a distant organ. It is composed of two gangliated cords passing from the base of the skull through the thoracic and abdominal cavities, one on either side of the back bone, to its termination. These two cords end below in a ganglion, formed by the two just in front of the coceyx or lower end of the spinal column, between it and the rectum; it is again connected in the brain. From these ganglia, (twenty-nine in number) pass filaments of nerves that accompany the arterial system throughout. They are bundantly supplied to the viscera of the thorax and abdomen. In the thorax, we have the heart and lungs. In the abdomen, stomach, liver, spleen, kidneys, pancreas, bladder, womb, intestines, etc. The function of these nerves is not to produce the sensation of pain, but they exert an involuntary influence over the parts they are distributed to. Although physiologists have not as yet obtained a thorough knowlege of this system-the positive data already obtained, forms one of the most interesting chapters in Physiology, By dividing the sympathetic nerve on one side of the neck, the corresponding side of the head becomes engorged with blood. The temperature of one car raises 7 to 11° above that of the other. In young animals the car on the affected side has been observed to grow much faster than that of the other. The application of electricity to a sympathetic nerve greatly increases the action of the kidneys, and urine is produced in greatly increased quantity. Irritation of these ganglia produces wonderful results. Engorgement of certain organs with blood, great increase in temperature—paralysis of the walls of the arteries and great functional disturbance. Experiments have proven that it exerts its greatest influence over the digestion and the assimilation of food.

"Thus it will be seen from this brief reference to the anatomy and physiology of this system of nerves, how readily ulceration or any other rectal malady may be productive of diseases of distant organs. The rectum is covered by a dense network of filaments from these sympathetic ganglia. An ulcer located in the posterior wail of the rectum may soon find its way to and involve the terminal ganglion (ganglion impar) itself of this great system, which is almost invariably the case

with consumptives.

The fact that an affection of these nerves in one place causes a sympathetic trouble in a distant organ, prepares the mind to comprehend how the many diseases named may result from rectal ulcer. This being accomplished, we will next consider that most important and interesting symptom, Consumption.

CONSUMPTION-A RESULT.

"An astonishingly large percentage of deaths result from tubercular consumption. It is one of the most common of the fatal diseases. The sufferer is full of hope to the last, and rarely expects to die of this malady—although hope, combined with the best medical attention, has been proven wholly inadequate to cope with its ravares. Thereular consumption has been cailed hereditary. This is a well known misuomer, for the disease does not exist at birth, but is developed in after years; hence, only a tendency or liability to the disease is hereditary. Innumerable theories of the cause of consumption have been invented. In fact its whole history is but a succession of theories that have for a time gained credence and have then been east by the wayside, proven untrue. The same may be said of its treatment. The most absurd method seems to be that practiced quite extensively some years ago in Padadelphia, in which the patient was kept continually under the influence of calomel and autimony, claiming that if he survived the treatment he would be cured of the disease. None, however, survived the treatment, and

this theory, like the rest, passed into discredit.

"Past theories are merely historical, and are of no particular moment in this connection, so we will pass them and further on consider only the latest ideas that have occupied the medical mind, as they are in direct harmony with our discoveries. That through the Brinkerhoff system of examination and treatment of rectal discases, the true course of theoretical consumption has been found is a fact. But the bare statement that such is the fact, is not sufficient to satisfy the minds of thinking people at the present day. Therefore we give you the reasons why and tell you how tubercular consumption may be caused by rectal ulcer; and the fact once known, it requires no stretch of imagination to see why it is so. Thousands of pages have been written in the effort to prove that different results than rectal ulcer were the cause of so-called hereditary Consumption. Thus the lastest theory to which the profession has given attention is that it is caused by a defect in the assimilation of food. This condition is a symptom of rectal ulcer, and is invariably present with ulceration. After the food is acted upon by the gastric juice in the stomach, it passes into the small intestines and is there mixed with fluids which prepare it for assimilation, or finding its way to the blood, from whence it goes to repair the waste and build up the tissues of the body.

"We have already seen that the sympathetic nervous system is most liberally supplied to all of the abdominal organs. It stands sentinel over all the glands that secrete and exercte. We have seen that when it is irritated at one point it causes an affection of a distant organ. We have seen that when its function is impaired the walls of the arteries become paralyzed and there is greatly increased heat. We have seen that a rectal ulcer not only comes in contact with nerves from this great

system, but, that it finds its way to one of its brain centres. In the face of these facts, the reader may answer whether healthy digestion and assimilation of food could go on under such sireumstances. The theory that consumption was caused by a derangement of assimilation is the most reasonable and scientific of any the profession has ever taken under consideration, and I have but little doubt, were the treatment this theory would suggest to be properly carried out, in connection with suitable attention to the skin, the disease might, in exceptional instances, be cut short for at least a time. But were you to ask an advocate of this theory what causes the difficulty with assimilation, he would no doubt present an aspect similar to the Sunday school teacher, who upon breaking the news to his class of beginners that God made the world, and was asked by an unreasonable little elf the question, "who made God?" The one is at as great a loss for a reasonable answer as the other; however, the Doctor has the advantage, for the cause is now known, and he has but to investigate, and he will find it in every instance to be rectal ulcer. It has long been observed that rectal diseases are very common among consumptives, more especially the direct symptoms of rectal ulcer, such as fistula, fissure, external piles, so-called, constipation and diarrhea. Dr. William Allingham, of London, in his work on diseases of the rectum, page 35, says: "For my own part, I am quite convinced that a very considerable percentage of fistulous patients have more or less of tubercular lung affection. I have endeavored to find out what the percentage is, and I have carefully gone over a period of seven years in private practice, from 1871 to 1877 inclusive, and I find that out of 792 cases of fistula seen by me during that period, 124 had phthisis (consumption) either active or latent, or such symptoms as foreshadowed the appearance of phthisis.' it will be seen that about every seventh case of fistula was accompanied with tubercular consumption or symptoms of its speedy development. Under the head of fistula we will show that it does not form in a healthy rectum—that ulcer must be present.

"We have seen consumptives in the latter stages of the disease who had never a thought of anything being wrong with the rectum, but, upon examination, that organ presented a terrible sight, not only a large hole eaten through its wall but such a destruction of tissue as to almost expose the backbone. A case of this kind occurred in the person of a physician's son near Toledo, Ohio, not many months back. He was put under treatment for the ulcer, and at once began to improve in health; the consumptive symptoms rapidly disappearing. The father was so delighted upon seeing a new lease of life granted to his son, whom he had given up to die, that, although an old man, he immediately procured the Brinkerhoff system of rectal treatment, and now travels from town to town, making other

happy fathers.

We feel like making a special appeal to those suffering from consumption to not delay but immediately apply to some one who can make the proper examination and apply remedies to cure. Do not say "I haven't any signs of an ulcer." Tubercular consumption is a sure sign. Rectal ulcer precedes and causes it. Come, and bring your family physician, or a friend, and we will prove to them that what we say is true. It costs nothing for an examination, and treatment need not be taken unless desired, but we beg of you, do not die in ignorance of the cause of your disease. Do not wait until it is too late, until the ulcer becomes so large that it cannot be healed, until the lungs become so extensively affected that nature cannot heal them after the cause is removed. In any but the very last stages we can scure you, and that by shutting off the source of the poison, and the derangement of the digestion and assimilation of food, thereby creating a healthy action of the various organs of the body, and consequently pure blood is the result, and nature heals the lungs. Why a distinct form of ulcer should show a tendency to develop in successive generations of some families is a matter of fact that at the best could only be explained by a system of abstract reasoning, as is the case in all troubles that show an hereditary tendency. Also why its poison should be deposited in the lungs and throughout the bowels, and causing a destruction of those parts in preference to other portions of the system, is another fact that in the present state of our knowledge we are unable to give clear reasons for. However, that such is true has been proven by close observation in over 100,000 treatments of diseases of the rectum. We have not simply presented a theory, but have started with proven facts and endeavored to show that they were reasonable facts.

FISTULA-A RESULT.

"Fistula is a very common and indeed very loathsome disease. It is of most frequent occurrence among Consumptives—about every seventh case being accompanied with tubercular lung trouble.

Fistulæ have been divided into three forms, viz: Internal imperfect, external imperfect, and perfect. The internal imperfect variety has an internal opening into the rectum. In other words, a pipe or sinus is formed from the rectum, which ends in the flesh. This form is seldom recognized by the person afflicted or the physician either, as it, like its cause, (rectal ulcer,) rarely gives local warning of its existence until it gives rise to an abscess, when a complete fistula results. The internal incomplete is the most difficult of the three forms to cure. External incomplete fistulæ have only an external opening. This form is the easiest of the three to cure. It may exist for a considerable time without the sufferer being aware of the character of his malady. Complete fistulæ have both an internal and external opening. This variety is exceedingly annoying and in many instances requires a long time to heal. It may have any number of external open-The matter from the rectal utcer may burrow through the flesh for many inches in any direction, but wherever the openings may occur, there is a communication through their sinuses to the ulcer within the rectum. In some cases, gases and fecal matters pass through them from the rectum. When such occurs a more annoying and loathsome condition can hardly be imagined. Fistula, like pruritus or itching about the anus, has been assigned a multiplicity of causes, from which the surgeon might select one or more that would apply to every individual in the land, whether afflicted with fistula or not. Thus the cause given upon which the land, whether afflicted with fistula or not. most stress is laid, is sitting upon cold stone steps, damp boards, etc., which produce a chilling of the parts, a cold settles there and an abscess forms, leaving a sinus or pipe that continually discharges pus. This is no doubt an exciting cause of the malady, but were a person who had a healthy rectum and tissues surrounding it to sit upon a damp board or cold stone, we imagine he would be no more liable to an abscess in the immediate vicinity of the rectum, than in tissues more exposed some distance from it. And furthermore, should one occur, there is no reason why it should not heal up without leaving a sinus discharging pus, as is the case in other portions of the body. The facts are, when the Brinkerhoff discoveries brought to light hidden portions of the rectum, a cause was found which produces an inflammation and congestion of the surrounding tissues. This condition being present, a slight exciting cause produces an abscess, which leaves an outlet for the poisonous products of the unhealthy tissues. It is but nature's efforts to free her-

The prevailing belief among physicians that to use the knife for the cure (?) of this disease, which is so common among Consumptives, was to Lasten the death of the patient suffering from the two maladies, was not groundless, but based upon fact. Had they known the cause of the fistula (rettal ulcer) and had they had the means to have reached and cured it, they would have not only found a rational

cure for the fistula, but would have cured the Consumption besides.

"In the absence of a knowledge of the real cause of this disease, its treatment has been barbaric, unsatisfactory and productive of great misery and death. The treatment has consisted in cutting all the tissues from the whole length of the sinus through into the rectum, severing in many instances both of the sphincter muscles. In many of these cases, where the alceration is extensive, the muscles fail to again unite, the alceration severally take place, a most deplorable condition. In cases where the fistula opens just within the anus, a cure may result from this severe and unnecessary operation by the wound healing by granulation from the bottom. But the rectal alcer still remains high up, and sooner or later the system must succomb. Never allow the knife or ligature to be used in the treatment of this malady, for this plan of treatment originated from a false notion of the cause of the disease. It is cruel and dangerous. We cure you without cutting or ligating, we cure its cause the rectal alcer, at the same time. Cases having from nine to sixteen openings have been cured by the Brinkerhoff system, that it would have been utterly impossible to have cured by any other known means. Read the testi-

monial of Mr. Orchard, who had sixteen fistulæ running from the rectum, opening as far away as the hip joint. To-day he is practically cured, there being but another treatment necessary to close the last one, and this has been accomplished without undergoing any tedious operations and without interference with his daily business. Mr. Orchard is a groceryman in the Opera House Block, Toledo, Ohio, and a letter of inquiry sent to him will be gladly answered, for a more grateful man it is herd to find

man it is hard to find

"The Brinkerhoff system of cure is easy of application and cannot leave any bad results, for it is scientific and reaches the true cause of the malady. The length of time to produce a cure is governed almost wholly by the extent of the rectal ulceration. It must be borne in mind that ulceration may attain a point beyond /cure, and when such a condition is once reached, no power on earth can cure the fistula. If we can impress upon the minds of the laity the importance of recognizing the existence of rectal ulcer in its earlier stages, we will have accomplished a great

In connection with Dr. Rorick's remarks upon FISTULA—one of the results of RECTAL ULCER—we will say that no greater error in surgery can be found than of using the KNIFE to cure FISTULA! We are fully aware that many physicians, as well as other persons, think that to heal up any opening, running sore, or even to cure piles, is wrong and dangerous! Under some circumstances such would be the fact, and unwise. Yet, how anxious most physicians are to slash into a fistula with the knife! Up in the rectum is a deep cavity; from this extends the siuus as an outlet, or discharge-pipe for the constantly accumulating pus. Suppose as an outlet, or discharge-prize for the constantly accumulating pus. Suppose that the sinus should be plugged—CLOSED—which is just what the use of the knife results in, if it heals at all—then where ould the pus escape? It is then absorbed—much of it at least—taken into the blood, and then evil will result, and the patient may die! Such treatment is the worst kind of quackery, and should never be countenanced, and, yet, that is the treatment of our great surgeons! The ligerature is its twin brother, and the effect the same, and of the two the most bar-

Our method differs, greatly, from both of the foregoing, and, in our opinion, is the ONLY safe, sure and rational cure to be found! It is impossible to cure fistula or any other disease or affliction, so long as the tissue of the locality is congested and inflammed! To produce a cure we put the rectum in a healthy and sound condition--remove the congestion and inflammation from the tissue through which the sinus passes, and when the flesh is healthy, can any physician tell us how a fistula can continue, or exist? But, remember, the ulcer too must be made well, or a return must be looked for. While doing this, the blood becomes pure, all poison elim-

inated, and the patient lives and grows fat! Does not Die!

When we speak of "Rectal Ulcer," most physicians understand us to mean painful ulcer or fissure. The malady of which we now write is not painful, being where the air never reaches it, and, therefore dangerous beyond measure. As a rule it is located between two and four inches up the rectum, and nearly always commences in the concavity, just above, or on the curve of that organ. It is produced or caused by the passage of fish-bones, splinters of beet, or other animal bones, fruit seeds, scales of oyster shells, indigestible apple skins, or the tough and bony parts of cores of apples, pears, etc. Either of these hard, sharp-edged substances, are liable to do great injury to the rectum, at or near the point named, because of the particular curve at that point. Some bleeding, generally, takes place at the time of such injury, but often not enough to create any notice. If the incision or injury, however, should be deep enough to open a vein of any importance, then the bleeding may be so profuse as to produce death! It is no uncommon thing to hear of death from hemorrhage of the bowels! After such injury it is an easy matter to see how readily the injury may produce a bad ulcer.

This is liable to occur at any age, but more especially between the ages of eight (when children become meat eaters and little care is taken with them) and twenty. After twenty the organ becomes stronger, if not injured before then, and the danger

is not so great.

It must not be supposed that we can pass through the bowels, safely all that we can force into the stomach, through the throat. If we were now, as were our ancestors, mush and milk eaters, there would be less of this trouble; but, unfortunately for the race, we are yearly becoming more dainty and choice in our tastes. Such being the fact, we should be very careful about what our children eat; careful to see that their food contains no bones, seeds, etc., from which injury may result. After the ulcer has commenced, veins may be exposed or destroyed from the de-

struction of tissue, and persons then bleed to death.

When the rectum is once injured, and the sore established, inflammation and congestion soon extend, and the mucous membrane soon becomes weak and tender, and the more liable to further injury from the causes named, as well as from constipation. When this inflammation extends to and over the sphincter ani, FISSURE is easily produced, and then it is that the physician sees what he calls rectal ulcer! Even if that is cured, the cause which produced it is left untouched to worry and wear away the life of the sufferer! After a time the inflammation will entirely dry up the mucous or slimy coating on the membrane, as well as the fluid in descending fæces, causing the lower end of the stool to become hard, dry and lumpy, leaving a dry mass of solids from the transverse colon to be forced through a dry, sore tube below it, producing constipation or costive condition of the bowels, as we say. Allowing this condition to remain, the danger of further injury is greatly increased; and thus we pass from one step to another, until the system is prepared to yield to many other troubles resulting from the first cause named. Now, let us consider what may and does actually result from rectal ulcers. After fissure and constipation, readily appears pruritus, caused by a watery discharge from the ulcer, which permeates and poisons the skin, producing almost insufferable itching about the anus. Another and direct result of ulcer, is Fistula in Ano.

What good can result when a large, deep ulcer or sore exists in the rectum, about two or three inches above the anus, and which is the direct cause of fistula, to cut a great gash through the flesh below it? Making a new sore below will not cure the old one, filled with matter above it—far above the upper end of the gash cut by the surgeon! Will any sensible man claim that it will? As well might the farmer, having a large marshy piece of ground, elevated and higher than his surrounding lands, which were constantly saturated from the elevated marsh, attempt to make his low lands dry, and the marsh productive, by cutting drains half way up the hill—side, but not into the lower portions of the marsh, so that the waters of the marsh would readily run out! What a degree of folly and lack of wisdom would there not be in such an act? And yet, just this, no more nor less, is the act of cutting or

ligating the sinus of the fistula!

Many persons who have been thus operated upon by eminent surgeons, have afterward called upon us to heal the incision and cure the fistula! If there were no alcer above which produced the fistula, then there might be some excuse for such act, but even then our method of treatment would cure the fistula before the sur-

geon's cut would heal up!

Why then should any man advocate so painful, useless and fruitless an operation with the knife, when one so painless, certain and valuable to the sufferer, as is ours, can be so readily substituted, unless alone for the money that may be in the case? All the cutting that may be done, in bad cases, will never cure, and the cut will never heal, and if the sphincter ani is severed, the chance is that the patient will be ruined for life! Our advice, then, after all we have seen of the old method, and know of the new, to sufferers, is this: Never allow the knife to be used to operate where fistula is present.

The most important results are yet to be treated upon. We claim that without this malady there would be few invalids to draw out our sympathies—few cases of dyspepsia, few cases of distressing sick headache, few cases of heart disease, few cases of lumbago, of rheumatism, of urinary trouble, of kidney affection, of inflammation of the bowels, of vaginal and womb troubles, of liver affections, of catarrh of the head and nose, of that monster consumption, compared with those cases of to-day!

We are aware of the feelings with which our opinions may be received by the profession, and by Professors of Medical Colleges, especially, who have long been making doctors on the false basis of how to cure disease by treating effects in-

stead of causes.

We are not ashamed to be, in this, a JOHN THE BAPTIST—even "in the wilderness," for as certain as he was the fore-runner of the true Messiah so certain-

ly is the day coming—and not so distant as even the most astute doctors now think when the cry of "HUMBUG" will be changed to that of "EUREKA," by these most eminent in the art and science of medicine! We may not live to see that day, but we have seen enough to satisfy us, that facts will come to the light of day when once

discovered, though long hidden from view.

We feel it to be our duty to "cry aloud and spare not" until heed is given, by the great men of medicine, to what we say! Professors of Medical Colleges, great responsibility rests upon you! As you teach so will the practice be, so far as you can direct, hold and control it. You do not teach, because you do not understand the terrible character of this malady! Will you continue in darkness and teach error rather than embrace truth and spread it before your students? Awake to duty -investigate what we say-separate the gold from the dross, and tell the world, honestly, what kills and how to cure!

CONSUMPTION HEREDITARY? If so, what is it? Can you tell? No, you cannot! We can show you what it is, and we can cure every case if not too far

gone! There is time enough to meet the monster when first observed!

The true physician should be the guardian of the families employing him; and he should watch and point out, in each member, the evidences of coming affliction and prevent it! Not wait until the storm, in all its fury, has burst upon them ! Nearly every family has in it one or more suffering from this malady, never suspected by the physician, and treated—until they die -not to cure the cause, but to remove the effects! All the time pinching off the ends of the weeds to keep the corn clean, instead of pulling them out by the roots! And when a stranger begins at the roots to destroy a destroyer, then it is that the cry is heard, "behold the fool!" The cry now comes too late! The harvest is ripe and the laborers are gathering the golden grain, under the frowning faces of those who will not act for the welfare of their patients! Columbus gained an imperishable name, acting from the belief that the earth was round, while the flat-earthed fellows, and those who laughed at him,

sleep the sleep that is oblivion.

But our object is RECTAL ULCER—to show to others what it is and what it will do—and to try to make others believe what we say!

We tell you, Mr. Professor, that in the United States are millions of persons suffering from rectal trouble—even unto death! You do not know or believe! We do know and believe it. We have seen hundreds and they are but in fants compared to the states are millions of them! We do know and believe it. not mean piles. Even piles have disarmed you, while they are but infants compared with the giants, beside rectal ulcers! *They* come to view. Ulcers are hidden from view! We uncovered them and compassed their magnitude, and have measured the degree of their destructiveness.

We direct your attention to a large, cavernous ulcer in the rectum, filled with vellow pus, mucous, or blood and matter, while the rectum is highly inflamed or congested, and then we point to the lame back, affected kidneys, urinary troubles, heart, stomach, liver and head troubles, to rheumatism, and benumbed limbs and bloated

abdomen, and dyspepsia, and we ask you to investigate and find the cause.

Some families have weak bones, and they are easily broken; some thin skin, and bleed easily from scratches; some poor teeth, which soon decay; some soft flesh, and can stand but little; some veins with very weak wall, and rupture easily; some tender throats, and always troublesome; some with weak rectal membrane and sub-tissue, and easily injured! Men are like trees, and plants, and vegetables-

some tender, while others are tough and strong.

The more tender, the more readily do all perish from injury. At very early years do many begin to fail, and soon die. Rectal uleer comes from injury; that injury soon depletes the system of life-saving fluids, by discharges, daily, in the form of mucous, through the ulcer and rectum, while the inflammation and poisoned matter carried from the ulcer through the circulation, poisons the blood, inflames the mucous membrane throughout its length, causes a deep, hollow stomach-cough, finally attacks the lungs, liver, kidneys, heart, and the whole man becomes sick, and soon the patient dies! It is like cremation to the whole man! The breath is very of fensive, and the person little more than a mass of inflamed and congested matter. It really is consumption of the worst character, but produced by injury, succeeded by ulceration, and not innate. If inherent, is it not astonishing that it does not make its appearance until after many years of health? Is it not strange that you

will see the healthy, rosy-cheeked child, the robust youth, and then soon after, the enfeebled, haggard, helpless invalid? If inherent, such would not be the fact, and the same leaven would leaven the whole lump—every child would be affected alike, without exception. Some seasons nearly all apples drop from the trees prematurely! The fault is not in the tree, but in the worm, and the injury it has done to the apple! Some years the wheat crop is a failure! It is not in the ground, but in the insect that injures and destroys! If consumption is hereditary in man, why is it not so in the animal creation? Carnivorous animals alone, of all animals, suffer from rectal troubes! The poor dog—see him gulp great bones; and again, see him suffer in trying to expel them, until exhausted, and we call him a "lazy dog."

Who ever saw such results with grass-eating animals? No one! If consumption were hereditary, inherent, innate, the child would be born an invalid, becoming weaker and weaker, until death ended its days! Let such persons as are supposed to belong to such families, become mush-eaters—eat no meat with bones in it, nor fish, nor fruit with cores and seeds included, nor peelings of apples, and con-

sumption will vanish from such home!

Again, in every case where the sufferer seems to have passed into the consumptive state, an examination with our speculum will show a deep cavernous, indolent ulcer, dark-red, and dry as a chip, except where fistula is present, allowing the air to pass through the sinus, and then we will find the same cavernous ulcer, but ac-

tive—generating and discharging pus freely!

And here let us remark, that many of those consistent local physicians and professors, generally, when we attempt to cure such malady by our modern and scientific system, will say to the sufferers. "If you heal up that sore or weeping sinus, the disease will go to the lungs!" And yet, with blade in hand, they stand waiting and wooing anxiously, an opportunity to cut the tissue, as the "only method of healing"."

Jewels are they, but crownless!

But another thought: Catarrh of the head is a severe affliction! To Professors of Medical Colleges, we say that after close observation for six years of constant practice, we have never found a case of catarrh of head or nose without severe rectal ulcer! We do not say that every case of ulcer is accompanied with catarrh, but we do say that catarrh of the head will not produce rectal ulcer! We have our opinion of the vice versa of the case. Our conclusions are resonable and logical. Ye men who make doctors to kill or cure the millions, what say you? To you, is this thought worth consideration? If so, give it the attention it deserves.

Some persons may suppose that it is absolutely necessary that pus, or matter, be present as evidence of ulceration; but such is not the fact. Within the rectum, where the temperature is always the same, and where air cannot come, the discharge may be pus, bloody matter, icherous, mucous, etc., or the ulcer may be large, cavernous and indolent—looking like a rough piece of dried beef—the latter is the appearance, generally, when the patient is fast passing into the consumptive stage of the malady.

But we have given this matter more time and space than we should in a work of this kind, and must here drop it-interesting as it is to us-and pass on to other matters of importance—but not without first saying to physicians, individually,

THIS MALADY IS WHAT BAFFLES YOU IN ALL YOUR CHRONIC CASES!

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDS.

And now we come to a malady simple and easy to effectually cure by this method; without pain, danger or detention from business. Which has baffled the skill of nearly every physician and surgeon in the land, from the beginning of medical science, until TO-DAY!

We will not refer to any of the old and barbarous methods in language of our own, for, after suffering through all the BEST YEARS OF LIFE, without being able to secure relief only with danger to life, coupled with the operation by which many have been KILLED by GREAT SURGEONS, patience and reason succumb to the ever present words which CUT LIKE THE SURGEON'S KNIFE when we look back over our life of suffering, with no medical eye to pity, nor MEDICAL hand to SAVE, amongst the VAST ARMY which even yet, with HONORABLE EXCEPTIONS, CONDEMN this system without knowing anything about it, and does what most physicians CANNOT DO! Gentlemen physicians, when will you cure the suffering? Will you always, as a body, do as many of you do now? Will you always say to those suffering with chronic maladies, "Patient, heal thyself," rather than investigate, and find too TRUE all that we herein tell you, and still reject the system, as we are ready to

give it to you?

Dr. E. P. Miller, of 41 West 26th street, New York, who secured the control of that city, in his work on "Diseases of the Rectum," after presenting the various methods practiced by surgeons of the present and past ages in the treatment of

piles, says of this system as follows:

"THE NEW TREATMENT FOR HEMORRHOIDS."

"Although we live in an age of steam locomotives, electric lights, telephones, lightning presses, sewing machines, power looms, spinning jennies, reapers and mowers, when every department of science, of architecture and business is moving forward with great rapidity, it seems, from Dr. Gay's statement, that, in the treatment of hemorrhoids and other diseases of the rectum, the surgeons of the present day have made but little if any advance on that pursued by Hippocrates, the great founder of medicine, who flourished 460 years before Christ. The new method of treatment to which we have referred, however, is fully in accord with the advanced spirit of the age, and is an infinite improvement on that employed by either Hippocrates or Galen, or that now used by the most distinguished surgeons of modern

"We have elsewhere indicated the prevailing treatment for hemorrhoids and other diseases of the rectum. We now assert that there is no necessity whatever for resorting to those torturing methods for treating diseases. Every case can be treated without such operations, and by a process that is almost entirely painless; that does not require ether, chloroform, or any other anæsthetic; does not detain the patient from business; is not dangerous; is certain in its results, and the ad-

ministration of which is neither difficult nor dangerous for physician or patient.

"This new method of treatment has been developed through the discoveries and inventions of Dr A. W. Brinkerhoff, of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, and consists in

treating pile-tumors entirely through a speculum invented for that purpose.

"The application of the hemorrhoidal compound is not attended with pain, and usually little or no pain follows. We have known a single treatment to cure a case of forty years' standing, that had been operated upon eighteen times, without relief, by some of the most distinguished surgeons of the country, and ever since this one treatment, some years ago, the patient has remained well. We have seen patients, who had worn pile supporters from ten to fifteen years, effectually cured, having laid them aside after two or three treatments. And others, who could not walk two blocks without the piles protruding, bleeding, and causing such suffering as to make life a burden, have been similarly cured.

"After thoroughly investigating and testing Dr. Brinkerhoff's system of treating hemorrhoids and other diseases of the rectum, we believe it to be in every respect the safest and most successful method of treating these maladies yet discovered.

"It is infinitely superior to any of the torturing operations now employed; and if the testimony of those who have been cured by it, as given in extracts from letters published on other pages of this pamphlet, is to be relied upon, no person suffering from diseases of the rectum should refrain from treatment through dread of the operation, for it is shown to be both harmless and painless.

"Persons who have suffered for years from hemorrhoids can hardly conceive the relief and comfort they experience after having them removed by this treatment. One patient, a physician, says he would not again be as he was before treatment for ten thousand dollars. Another says, 'A million dollars would be no

temptation.

Few persons ever suffered more than we did, and yet we were more than fifty-

eight years old before we knew what piles were!

For this ignorance we are not sure that any one was, or is, to be blamed, or censured! Professors in medical colleges surely do not know, or they would teach their students; but they do not do that! If they do not know, what can their

students know of Piles?

We once asked our family physician if there was no cure in our case. His cheering reply was, 'Piles are a weakening of the wall of the rectum and we can do nothing but eut away the protructing part, and that is very dangerous!' "No hope there then," thought we. Soon after we saw a family physician of earlier years—of our young manhood—a man of extensive practice and fine reputation—and, although we were then very weak from the loss of blood, we asked him, "Doctor, can nothing be done to cure us of piles; we almost bleed to death?" His consoling and comforting (?) reply was. 'You might go to Philadelphia and have them cut out, but piles are nature's outlet for the surplus blood, and if you have that checked you will die of apoplexy! Serrice blood! Where was mine then? We hardly had enough blood to keep the heart at work! Comforting, again, wasn'th? Weil, we supposed piles to be incurable, unless "cut out," and concluded that ours must continue to be the lot of the confirmed invalid! Life had, for us, tew pleasures then, and we looked forward to the time, as near at hand, when we would go where there were no piles! At last, when hope was gone, a "traveling quack" called on us and said, modestly, "I think I can cure you.' That "think" was too much, and we declined treatment. Afterward we secured that treatment the old 'Curbolic'—from the "quack," for our family physician who, after operating on us twice said, "You are well!" Had he understood what piles were he could then have cured us; but, for that, failed to cure, but gave great relief. For many, many days we suffered, O, how much, after treatment.

After this we secured the remedy for our own use, and that was the corner-stone upon which we builded after rejecting both the remedy and method, and making of them, or aside from them, a full and complete system of rectal treatment—painless,

safe and perfect !

WHAT DO THE OLD SCHOOL DOCTORS SAY THAT PILES ARE? We have given you the opinion of one. We will now refer to others. Dr. Bodenhamer, of New York a celebrated author, says: A pile tumor is a foreign growth upon the wall of the rectum! Mr. Allingham, of England, another author of note, leaves the same impression upon the reader's mind. The generally accepted opinion, in the absence of knowledge, of American practitioners is, that piles are tumors-growths, within the rectum, and must be cut away! If their theory were true, then would their practice be correct; but the theory is not true, and the practice falls, and is entirely wrong!

Because piles come down and out, the impression prevails that they are lumps—tumors. And yet Bodenhamer says, by inserting the finger no hard base can be felt! That, of itself, gives away the whole claim to their being tumors or growths! Any abnormal growth is hard, and can be felt! Intelligent men should not make

such mistakes.

IF NOT TUMORS, THEN WHAT ARE PILES? We are ready to answer that question. Under the mucous membrane in the tissue of the rectum are both arteries and veins. The blood comes down through the arteries, and returns through the veins. The walls of these ducts are much weaker in some persons, and in some families than in others. Any exercise, such as jumping, lifting straining and great mental efforts will force the blood through these canals, from and to the heart, with great power and in great volume, hence, like the breaking of a levee, or canal bank, the wall of these arteries or veins will give way to the great strain, and at that point, which is always in the lower third part of the rectum, will be found a pile sac, a cavity filled with blood—just like a blister from a burn filled with water, but no foreign growth! Passing faces constantly tend to increase the size of sac, by stretching its outer covering or wall. As there are several canals, there may be several sacs, and each canal may be ruptured at several places.

IT MUST BE REMEMBERED that the lower third of the rectum is quite elastic, because of the folds which are essential there. A polypus located three inches up the rectum, will, by the stool be forced entirely outside of the rectum; and, with piles, the result is the same. The sacs may be three inches up the rectum, yet, at stool, as soon as the blood, by straining, is forced into the arteries, and through them to the sac, and the sac or sacs fill and expand, and fill the rectum, and the stool behind forces them, filled with blood, entirely outside the rectum-below the Sphincter Ani—and being extruded, these sacs cannot get back without help. Nature, within, desires to get back to its normal condition, and draws heavily upon

the extruded sacs, which at last burst, and that is bleeding piles!

The pain and suffering connected with piles come entirely from the filling of those sacs, and when above the Sphincter Ani, and filled with blood, they produce great bearing down, and make constant desire to stool! When they are left outside at stool, strangulated, the suffering and swelling will soon become intense!

PILES WILL NEVER KILL ANY PERSON, unless from profuse bleeding, or from extrusion. They should always be returned into the rectum, after stool, but in time will not remain there. They NEVER ulcerate! There is no such thing as an "ulcerated PILE TUMOR!" Salves, fluids, and internal stomach treatment will never cure them! ALL ADVERTISED PILE REMEDIES are ENTIRELY WORTHLESS! While for fissure they may have some virtue, they never can, never have nor never WILL heal up a ruptured vein! We will give \$1,000 for any case that THIS SYSTEM FAILS TO CURE in the hands of any AVERAGE PHYSICIAN!

One of the great dangers, to those who suffer from piles, comes from the congested condition produced by piles, which weakens the membrane and enables hard substances, while passing to lacerate and wound the posterior wall of the rectum, and thereby produce ulceration, of that part where piles seldom appear. In such case comfort, peace and ability to work will soon be gone, and death (if not promptly cured) will not be far distant.

By this system of treatment, which is without pain or danger, there can be No FAILURE TO CURE, and that man or woman, who desires health, and strength, and hie; and that physician who desires the welfare of his patients, alike, will not act WISELY unless they investigate this system of treatment!

By this method the operations are all performed within the rectum, and there is generally, NOT ONE DROP OF BLEEDING, and at any time but very few drops, while by the old method—cutting and tying—sufferers often BLEED TO DEATH, or

die from inflammation after the operation.

But say some physicians, when speaking to patients treated in this way by us, to bring discredit upon this or any system not practiced by them, "Oh, yes, they'll come back again"-holding to the ancient theory, still, that piles are abnormal growths, and will return like warts or corns! "Come back"-NEVER! The sacs destroyed will remain destroyed! But it must not be forgotten that like causes will produce like effects, and as there may be veins in the rectum not yet ruptured, they may rupture and NEW sacs may be produced, which must, in time, be removed, and, hence the great importance that the general practice should control this malady, also! After the age of twenty-five years few veins will ever rupture; few cases of piles ever originate, for use and duty have made the walls of the veins strong, and able to resist the strain upon them and as age creeps upon us blood is not manufactured so rapidly and labor demands different diet, the strength of which goes to

supply the waste of tissue and muscle, instead of producing so much blood. After that age men also become more tame and careful—not doing the unreasonable things generally done in earlier life. As well might we say to one suffering from fever, "Why, doctor, it will come back again!" What nonsense! If afflicted, be cade well, and keep as well as you can! There is no malady to which flesh is heir that can be cured so that it cannot return! Not that same, of which you were cured, but its counterpart! Like causes will produce like effects, all else being equal.

FISSURE IN ANO.

Any and every malady that may come in or near the anus is called PILES. This is not only the case with patients, but the same with physicians, generally.

Persons will tell you that they once man a server emedy." "Williams Indian themselves with "Trask's Ointment," "De Bing's pile remedy." "Williams Indian themselves with "Trask's Ointment," "De Bing's pile remedy." "Williams Indian themselves with "Trask's Ointment," "De Bing's pile remedy." "Williams Indian themselves with "Trask's Ointment," "De Bing's pile remedy." "Williams Indian themselves with "Trask's Ointment," "De Bing's pile remedy." "Williams Indian themselves with "Trask's Ointment," "De Bing's pile remedy." "Williams Indian themselves with "Trask's Ointment," "De Bing's pile remedy." "Williams Indian themselves with "Trask's Ointment," "De Bing's pile remedy." "Williams Indian themselves with "Trask's Ointment," "De Bing's pile remedy." "Williams Indian themselves with "Trask's Ointment," "De Bing's pile remedy." "Williams Indian themselves with "Trask's Ointment," "De Bing's pile remedy." "Williams Indian themselves with "Trask's Ointment," "De Bing's pile remedy." "Williams Indian themselves with "Trask's Ointment," "De Bing's pile remedy." "Williams Indian themselves with "Trask's Ointment," "De Bing's pile remedy." "Williams Indian themselves with "Trask's Ointment," "De Bing's pile remedy." "Williams Indian themselves with "Trask's Ointment," "De Bing's pile remedy." "Williams Indian themselves with "De Bing's pile remedy." "De Bin remedy. — Mother Jones made me a salve that cured me, etc. Such persons had no piles at all! Others will say, "I have used everything I could hear of, but received no benefit!" Such persons had piles and no mistake!

There is no malady productive of more intense suffering than Fissure in Anol. When the fissure or crack is directly over, or below, the Sphincter Ani, the suffering will continue for hours after evacuation; when above the sphincter, and where it may be called fissure recti, the pain will not be so severe, but sharp pains and burning will long continue in the rectum. When just above and across the Sphincter Ani, the suffering at stool is almost INDESCRIBABLE—so bad is it! Fissure may occur, but does not often, in a healthy rectum. When it does so occur, it comes from some sharp substance, such as a bone, fruit-seeds, oyster-shell scales, etc., passing and cutting the membrane. The flesh being healthy, the injury will

soon heal and the pain end.

As yet, in all examinations, I have never seen a fissure in ano without ulceration of the rectum! When, in such case, a fissure is cured, it will soon return, because the ulcer will continue the inflamed and congested condition of the rectum, if not cured also, producing severe constipation and greatly weakening the membrane and tissue, so that hard passages will tear or crack the membrane of the rectum, expose the nerves, swell and stricture the tissue and Sphincter Ani, as a result, and thereby produce most intense suffering. The parts will become so swollen, and sphincter so strictured, that the bowels can hardly move at all! A fissure is simply a crack in the anal membrane, or lower end of the rectum, caused by hard passages, or some hard passing substance, the pain of which is greatly increased by expansion of the tissue and sphincter ani, and more especially so, after the wall of the fissure becomes hard and swollen, and the nerves bare and much inflamed.

If suffered to remain to annoy and worry, it will completely break down the

nervous system, and at last result in death!

Mr. Allingham, of London, England, says of the treatment of fissure-and his practice is also the American practice for the cure of this malady—that there are two ways by which this malady can be cured—one by cutting deeply into the bed of the fissure, through its length, and making a new sore, and then using ordinary dressing for the cure. Another: put your patient under the influence of chloroform and then enter the thumbs, with the backs toward each other, into the rectum, and expand the rectum, or sphincter ani, by pressing apart until it cracks ! This, he says, will prevent contraction of the sphincter, and let the sore have time to heal!

Either of these methods are very severe—the latter most terribly so—and hence, very reluctantly submitted to. There is a much more humane and rational treatment of this malady, and one that persons accept with pleasure when thus afflicted; and which, since its discovery, has never failed to cure even the worst case, and that is the Brinkerhoff method.

This is accomplished by the application of a single drop of medicine—fissure

compound -from the end of a probe, once a week, for two or three times, and the use of a salve every morning and evening, and the fissure will very soon be well. The pain generally ends in a moment after treatment, leaving simply a burning sensation for a few days, when all will disappear, and the patient will be well and happyl

But to make the cure permanent, the ulcer, which is from two to three inches above, in the rectum, must be treated and cured as soon as the fissure will admit of the entrance of the Speculum. If this is not done, a return of the fissure may

be expected, and at no distant day.

When the fissure is low down in the rectum, right at the orifice, almost, it will produce a very sore lump, or papilla, and always supposed by sufferers to be a pile tumor! Indeed, many physicians are deceived by such appearance of the anus, yet if they would, with thumb and finger, draw the sides of the lump in opposite directions, they would at once see the lower end of the fissure, a deep red gash, extending almost to its end, and, when the lump is apparently solid, it is hidden between the swollen sides!

When the fissure is very sore to the touch, so much so that the patient will hardly allow the physician to touch it at all, then the inflammation is intense in the rectum, the fluids of the stool dried up and faces hard and lumpy, and the patient dreads a movement of the bowels and defers nature's call until evacuation is almost impossible! When such is the situation, the loss of blood is often quite profuse, or great, at stool, and hence piles again are blamed with the alarm and suffering produced by fissure! It is no uncommon occurrence for fissure to bleed alarmingly at every stool for days and weeks—even producing death from the loss of blood !

Persons suffering, should never suffer the knife or thumbs to be used in the treatment of this malady, nor should any physician, in our opinion, use such severe treatment, when one so simple and certain as ours is at hand, or can be so easily

secured.

We know that it is YERY HARD to induce men schooled in any system to even examine another, no matter how great the improvement, and how much the reduction of suffering; but to ir rejection of the new method is no evidence of the su-

periority of the old, nor condemnation of the new.

Physicians should not be mistaken in this malady; and yet, in our own town, the case of J. H. may be referred to as evidence of the general ignorance of the profession in relation to it. In the case referred to, the sufferer had a terrible fissure, and yet, a physician who claims skill in this direction, tried at different limes to pass over and above this malady to hunt PILES, when no piles were there! He also failed in his efforts to see! When physicians know not what they should know, then it is the sufferer who pays for such lack of knowledge!

No class of sufferers feel more grateful to those who live relief, than do those who suffer with fissure. Patients thus suffering, and who come to us after the family physician has long been doctoring for piles, without relief, by administering pills, oil and other catharties, to cure the piles-what the patient NEVER HADare astonished to find the complete cure of their "PILES" so easily and quickly ac-

complished!

Under our treatment the sufferer is soon made happy.

PRURITUS-WHAT IS IT?

This malady is external, yet entirely connected with diseases of the rectum. It is generally found in the anal membrane, and extends but a short distance from the orifice; yet in cases of long standing, it extends up and back to the coccyx, two or three inches latterally of the anus, and forward to the groins-entirely over the prostate gland, scrotum, and down the thighs, covering, in all, a large surface. The anal membrane becomes hard, tough and inelastic, giving the orifice the appearance of stricture, or of being tanner; while outside of the orifice, with the inner ends centering around it, the skin and tissues immediately under it, is drawn into large, hard corrugations. Cracks will often come in grooves between the hard ribs, and the itching is so intense that the sufferer, when warm in bed, will scratch

these grooves until they become raw. As far as the malady extends, the cuticle becomes dry and white, and will rub off in thin scales, and the itching is intense. The sufferer cannot avoid scratching, and the result, in time, is a large raw sore, or at least half the surface is raw, when instead of itching only, there is also smarting and burning, and real suffering! We have seen cases of this malady so severe, that from the terrible annoyance, sleep was a stranger to the sufferer, and the constant worry so great, and the anxiety of mind so intense, that even reason became partially dethroned and the sufferer an invalid! Local medical skill had failed in many cases to give any relief even, and the sufferer was told that the malady was incurable. No wonder that death is often preferred to such an existence, and that suicides are so common! In many of these cases, we have been told that physical had been given until they could stand no more—that the blood had been doctored for months without any favorable results—that then they were told by their physicians that PIN WORMS caused all the trouble! Then, injections were prescribed, and still the pin worms continued their work!

Our patients say that it is very common for physicians to lay all this trouble to pin worms! We ask, seriously, why such physicians do not destroy pin worms, by removing the cause that produces them? They do not come without cause! Maggots are never seen in sound flesh! Mosquitos never breed in pure, fresh

PIN WORMS are never seen in sound healthy RECTUMS!

If, then, this malady is not produced, as doctors say it is, from blood disease, or from pin worms, what does produce it—what does cause it—where is its origin—"what is it?" We will tell you! It is caused by ULCERATION OF THE RECTUM! From the ulcer flows an ichorous discharge, in some cases very poisonous in charracter—and if enough to moisten the cuticle (and sometimes it is so profuse as to extend over all the parts named) it will soon produce the itching, and by the aid of scratching it soon extends far and wide, and produces the results hereinbefore named. The reason why the itching does not extend up the back more is because water never runs up hill, and as humanity stands upon feet, this discharge tends downward and forward, and ceases when the sufferer is in a horizontal position. The itching is always worse in summer and when in bed, and the parts affected, in

hot weather gald badly.

CAN IT BE CURED? We answer, most emphatically, YES! And, further, that
it CANNOT be cured by any remedy without curing the cause—the ULCER! By treating the ULCER and PRURITUS-one of the effects or results of the ulcer at the same time-applying external treatment to the pruritus, and internal to the ulcer to change the character of the poisonous discharge, and to heal the ulcer, the

malady will soon be well!

To effect this result took us nearly two years of constant study and trial, and

finally we secured the desired remedies, and result!

We no longer dread to meet this annoying malady—no longer have any doubts as to the result, and are greatly amused to hear patients say that their physicians

still persist that PIN WORMS cause ALL THIS TROUBLE!
We pity the man whose boasted strength is but humiliating weakness, and who seeks to destroy and dethrone by ridicule, and establish his own quackery upon the

ruins of those his superior, to the injury of those who suffer on, because of his ignorance and malice! Such there are, and their shafts are hurled with venom at those who can do what they cannot do, and who hear what they say!

Any and every practicing physician will tell you how difficult with the profession has been the cure of this malady! Mr. ALLINGHAM, the noted English author, of London, England, gives a number of formulas to be used successively, when each failed to do the work, and really gives no certain remedy. Our hemorrhoidal compound, used in combination with our ulcer specific, has, thus far, in our hands, never failed to cure the worst case—and we have had many of the very worst character. A few cases have taken months to secure the desired result, where the corrugations were very large and hard, and indeed it cannot be otherwise in some cases. where the ulcer is of long standing.

Why is it that the general practice has not mastered even this malady? To whom are sufferers to go for relief, when thus afflicted, when their family physicians cannot cure? There should be some change, in some way, to give honor to whom

honor is due, or teach the physician how to cure such maladies.

"FISTULA IN ANO."

This malady, if suffered to continue its terrible work, in time, becomes one of the most loathsome diseases to which human flesh is heir, as well as one of the

most distressing.

Mr. Allingham, of London, in speaking of its prevalence and cause, says, in many cases it results from sitting on cold and wet seats, and to prove this refers to the many cases among the cab and bus drivers, who are often compelled to occupy such positions. Bus and cab drivers will come for treatment when many a gentleman will not! Query?

There is no truth in the position taken above, although the authority should be accepted as good. Healthy flesh will never become thus affected, merely from becoming chilled-if it did, then the end of the nose of every man, woman and child -which is often almost frozen by being stuck into winter's frosty blasts-would

be filled with fistulous sinuses!

This article treats on the last one of the maladies, coming under the head of "Diseases of the Rectum," which appear at times outside, and can be seen with the naked eye, without manipulation of the parts.

Fistulu's, in ano, have been classed as of three kinds, viz.: internal imperfect—having no external opening; external imperfect—having no internal opening;

and PERFECT-having both internal and external openings.

Of these the external imperfect is much the easiest to cure; and the internal imperfect the most difficult. Sometimes the perfect will take months—MORE THAN A YEAR—to make entirely well. Persons who know nothing about this malady can have no conception of its character, nor of the condition into which it often puts the sufferer. We have seen them with 1, 2, 3, 6, 9 and 16 openings, out of which was a constant flow of matter—thick and often bloody! When a person has fistula in and, and thinks he is as bad as any other person having it, he may be greatly mistaken! He may have but one opening from which the matter flows. while the other may have more than a dozen, and these scattered inches apart, but all running to the rectum, like so many tunneled roads starting from one place, running to or from a city or town! It is evident that the drain upon the system from SIXTEEN running sores must be much greater than from one, and the suffering is INCOMPARABLY greater! When there are so many openings, and some of them four to eight inches away from the anus-as was the case in our patient having sixteenthen from the anal orifice, throughout the whole of the parts involved, the skin and flesh is the COLOR OF LIVER, and of not much better strength. To use the blade in such a case would be malpractice of the worst kind! The wound would never heal, and the effect would be but to increase the suffering!

Seldom do these sinuses or canals pass through the flesh in straight lines, but are as sinuous as the veins. Our opinion is—and, we think, covers the true theory of fistula—that the sinuses follow the veins, making a duet filled with matter instead of blood, which very soon, from obstruction, (and such causes as Mr. Allingham thinks originale fistula) become swollen and inflamed—an abcess is the result—and what was before an internal imperiect fistula, after the opening of the abcess, at once becomes a perfect fistula. Whether I am correct in this theory, or not, the facts are that the flesh, from that which causes the fistula, (the ulcer within the rectum) has become thoroughly diseased in the vicinity of the ulcer, and, hence, anything that will add to the inflammation, whether sitting on cold, wet seats, stones, logs or boards, or from getting wet, and taking cold from the ordinary ways of taking cold, will and must result in serious trouble somewhere, and the truth is

that the weakest point generally suffers most.

Persons suffering from such abcess must not be deceived, and think they are suffering only from an ordinary boil which will, in time, quit discharging, for such abcess is notice, at once, of serious rectal trouble! Its external presence is only the word of warning as to a serpent coiled within the rectum, ready to poison the blood

of its victim, and finally to produce death.

Sometimes the sinus will pass down from the ulcer to near the point of the coccyx, and then curve, abruptly, forward, and horizontally, around the anus, and open near the center, lengthwise, of the prostate gland. When this is its course the sinus passes far under the surface, and the tissue is made hard throughout it

entire length, and fully the size of a child's wrist. In such a case the knife would do savage work!

If some young sprig from the City of New York were visiting in the "back-woods," as Ohio used to be called by people in the East, and were to cut down a sapling four inches through, he would have wonderful stories to tell on his return home of his skill as a woodchopper! And if some young sprig of Medicine were to operate on a fixtua, the sinus of which was less than half an inch long, as there are many such, he would, probably, as many do who dare not advertise, slip up to the editor of his county paper, and whisper in his ear, what a wonderfully successful surgical operation he performed upon John Johns, and thereby get an advertisement of the case, through his own act, freed or cost! And yet, when that fellow sees in the paper our advertisement, honorably paid for, and hears of our cure of one of those terrible cases, one like a giant oak when compared with the "four inch sapling,"—and that, too, without the knife—he cries "quack, quack," because we tell poole in and through papers and circulars what we can do! We are compelled, too, to take such cases as physicians do not cure, and still, after we cure them, by our new system, that fellow still "QUACKS!"

Most physicians, we presume, have had some experience with fixtula in ano, and know how difficult it is to cure. Our experience is that it is impossible to cure it until the RETAL CLEER, which CAUSED IT is also CURED! There never was—there NEVER CAN BE, fistula in ano, without a RECTAL ULCER!

The extent of the ulcer, which is hidden from view, without the means to reveal it, is truly indicated by the discharge of pus, through the sinus, from it. If in the dense forests you come upon a large stream of crystal water, you may rest assured that it flows from some large reservoir, or lake-though not seen-such as Detroit, Ningara or St. Lawrence Rivers. So if the discharge of pus has long continued, and still flows freely, you may expect to see a very large cav rhous vicer, to cure which, if at all curable -for you must remember that there are many cases too far advanced, through the negligence, sometimes, of both patients and physician, and often the physician ALONE, to cure-will take months-MORE THAN TWELVE - to make well; and while we and our assistants are curing such cases, there often stand behind, and far away from us, men who never saw us nor our system of treatmentnor an ULCER in the rectum-REGULAR PROFESSIONAL QUACKS and LEECHES, QUARTERUD UPON SUFFERING HUMANITY, under the name of M. D's, yet without know! 1 pe enough to even try to cure this malady, calling us "quacks," and trying to defeat our efforts to cure what they can not, by dissuading patients all they can, and getting them to turn away from us, lest their lack of skill as M. D's may be seared into their forcheads! The curse of CAIN should be INDELIBLY stamped upon the brows of such BRAZEN IMPS, and the meaning of the letters M. D. on their diplomas should be written "Medical Deformalities." We except from those justly entitled to the above appellation many noble, grand, sincere and earnest physicians.

The old style treatment of fistula in ano, and as still practiced in old Medical Schools, is cutting! Often the sphincter muscle is severed and never again unites! Then cloths must ever after be worn to catch the dripping faces! And that is called science! 1st. Give your patient chloroform to quiet him. 2d. Cut him so as to put him to bed one or more months. 3d. Make a baby of him again by compelling him to wear cloths while he lives. 4th. Make a sore that will never heal up because of the ulcer, unknown to the surgeon! 5th. If it does not heal, so stricture the sphincter that the bowels can hardly be unloaded! 6th. Charge \$100 to \$200 for this, in the name of science, and never know what caused the fistula, or why it soon breaks out affersh, nor why the cut will not heal up! If this is science in medicine, then the boy who attempts to fight a battle with a cornstalk gun, as fully understands the "science in war," and does less harm to his

fellow-man!

Our system of treatment never puts a man in worse condition than he was found. Under it the patient gradually improves until entirely well, if curable at all—no injury is done him whatever! And, although, IN BAD CASES, much time may be required to cure, still not a day is lost from labor. The most important feature is that while we are curing the Fistula we also cure its cause—the ulcer.

CONSTIPATION.

Constipation is one of the hidden troubles connected with the rectum, and a very important factor in creating suffering and disease.

How much of its cause is chargeable to the *liver* and other organs we are not yet prepared to say, but we are rather inclined to the opinion that there is but little to be charged to that account.

We are aware that pills are freely prescribed by physicians as ready relief, and because convenient, more than for *cure*, but it is a question in our mind whether they do not do more harm than good in the final result.

We do not consider constipation, in itself, a disease, or in any way produced by conditions of the liver, &c., when *chronic* in character. There may be conditions of the liver and stomach in which acute constipation might exist, but even then we think it improbable, unless there should be much fever.

As a rule constipation seems to be confined to the rectum, and more especially to the middle third portion of that organ—just above the curve forward of the coccyx. The unpleasant sensations attending constipation are seldom, or ever, complained of by sufferers as being above the sigmoid flexures, or as affecting the transverse colon. If we are correct, from all we have been able to learn from many, many patients—from practice and from our own experience in every other way, then how much has the liver to do with it?

Our experience leads us to believe that constipation is produced by inflammation of the rectum, resulting in absence of all mucous, as in a healthy rectum, which is necessary in the easy evacuation of the bowels. If correct in this theory, then the conclusion can be further reached that the same cause—inflammation—produces hard, dry, baked lumps in the lower end of the stool. If correct in this, then it is easy to see the effect resulting from the conditions of the mucous membrane and dry conditions of the stool, viz: that when the dry, hard stool reaches that portion of the rectum where mucous is absent, and the rectum but a dry tube, extending downward and forward below the point of dry contact, how is it possible but that constipation should exist? Indeed, how can the bowels be made to move at all without something to supply the place of the absent mucous?

The question arises now as to the cause of that condition of the rectum and stool. We think it an easy problem to solve. We have never yet, in all our practice, found a case of constipation without ulceration, or a very active condition of chronic inflammation or congestion. Where ulceration is not visible through the means we use below the curve in the rectum, we are satisfied that it is present further up, thus producing the condition of inflammation before referred to, and therefore, undoubtedly, the difficulty in evacuating the bowels. If such is the fact, and the reasoning appears to us logical, then the conclusion we arrive at is just this, viz: That all active cathartics are injurious and calculated to intensify the inflammation, and hence, increase the necessity for more and more and more cathartics, without any but immediate results or benefits for the time!

The results reached with ninety per cent. of our patients—keeping in view the opinions before advanced—sustain us fully in our view of this affliction.

Where persons are suffering with this affliction—we can't call it disease, for we consider it but the direct result of disease—there is but one true course to be followed, and that promptly; and that course is: Apply somewhere at once for treatment; have the ulcer cured, the inflammation removed, and the trouble will be ended; while, if left to torment and worry, it may not be long until fissure, or even fistula with pruritus may be amongst the meladies to be cured, and from which to suffer! If constipation is present, attention cannot be given it any too soon. To be healthy, the bowels should move once every day! Anything short of that soon loads the system down with irregularities, which result in suffering and sorrow. Let nothing stand in the way of your attention to the house in which your spirit lives and has its being, for affliction's seasons and storms will come, when the feeble and impaired braces will yield, and "Earth to earth, and dust to dust" may be your lot ERE ALL IS PAST!

CHRONIC INFLAMMATION; OR, CATARRH OF RECTUM.

It is well known, by many sufferers and by most doctors, how annoying, painful and even dangerous to health and life is chronic inflammation of the throat, and how dangerous to sight is the same of the eyes, and how painful the same is, no matter where located.

Amongst the diseases of the rectum is one—very common too—of a catarrhal character. Indeed it seems as proper to call it by that name as to apply to the disease of the head and nose the terms of nasal catarrh, and catarrh of the head, the latter two affecting the other extreme of the mucous membrane.

There are many cases of rectal trouble where we find the mucous membrane and subussue in a very high state of chronic inflammation and congestion, even to an extent that the least touch will produce bleeding, and in many of these cases we cannot detect any open sores or ulceration of the membrane, while in many of them there is visible many small abrasions of the membrane, some of which are very tender and painful when touched with the point of a probe. In connection with this condition we often find several small polypi about the size of an apple-seed, and nearly the same shape, the base large and the growth ending in a small, white point, while the base is congested in appearance, and where connected to the mucous membrane, at their upper sides, very sore to the touch, because often, from hard passages, partially separated from the membrane. These small growths, as well as the abrasions of the membrane, are general, just above the sphineter ani, and cause much suffering and pain, often, after movement of the bowels, and especially do they cause severe burning and smarting.

In many of these cases, where of sufficiently long standing, we will find extending upward from the sphincler and a hard cord or ridge, more than an inch in length, often, at each side of which, and about the same length of the cord, is a very sore and painful fissure, which might properly be called, even at this stage, ulceration. It is the destruction of the tissue and subtissue here that causes, in time, the large, cavernous, indolent ulcers which so rapidly break down the whole system, and cause death from what is always called consumption. With this condition of the rectum we have never found pruritus, but where that is present we have always found the ichorous discharge came from a point at or above the curve of the organ, and in many cases the anal corrugation extend well up into the rectum, destroying the elasticity or flexibility of the parts.

In the early stages of this inflamed or catarrhal condition of the rectum the malady yields readily to local medication, but when suffered to continue until it becomes severely chronic, patience and long attention becomes necessary to effect a thorough cure.

We are not yet satisfied, from all the examinations we have been able to make, that there is not actual ulceration in the rectum at a point above that which we are able to reach and examine with the speculum, to produce this condition of affairs; but feel very strongly inclined to the opinion that there is, and hence we prefer to call all diseases of this character by the common name of ULCERATION, as physicians do all diseases of the rectum—PILES. But be that as it may, one thing is certain, that this diseased condition gives the patient much suffering and anxiety, but is entirely curable by the use of remedies, by our system of treatment.

It must not be supposed that the rectum can be greatly inflamed and the mucous membrane be injured, appearing like the bark, in patches, scraped from a tender tree or plant, and man not feel suffering from the injury! Sometimes a very small spot on the surface of the body is productive of great pain—even the bite of a mosquito on some persons will swell and become very sore. What is true of the outside of humanity, is, to a very great extent, true of the inside, and there is no reason why injury may not occur in the middle third, where, to man, all is yet night, as well as in the lower third part of the rectum, which we can fully examine; and, therefore, we base our opinion as to ulceration, of some character, and to some extent, being in the rectum, in ALL CASES OF CHRONIC INFLAMMATION.

Possibly the time will come when even that uncertainty may be removed, and the correctness of our opinion be fully established, as we think is the case.

RECTAL STRICTURE.

This is too important a matter to pass unnoticed even in these pages!

It is not unknown to physicians, and yet not much, by them, is known of 17. In the use of this system many cases come to our notice. We regret to say that it is no easy malady to deal with—in many cases incurable. In many other cases relief comes to the sufferer, slowly, through the use of this system. As a rule dilation does but little good unless attended with the use of remedies to cure its cause! We have seen stricture where it only extended around one-half of the rectum—a good cause for "ribbon-shaped stools!" We have seen it where less than half and where the entire circle of the rectum had become like a hard gristle—almost bone, and yet in no case have we seen stricture without ulceration, and that bad, too!

Stricture generally occurs near the curve in the rectum, and, therefore, is generally from two to four inches above the analorifice. When the ulcer is low down—just above the sphincter ani—then the stricture will be below it, involving the sphincter. As a rule it is simply hardening of the tissue, because of the sore, precisely as the pipe of a fistula is formed. Such being the fact, it is plainly evident that time and attention is necessary to its removal or cure, and that dilating will not

result in benefit unless the cause producing it is removed or cured.

In this is a fine field for the surgeon's knife—if it could get there, and the result would be the same as CARVING a bad fistula! Sometimes stricture will entirely close the rectum at the point of location, and then it is that the surgeon performs the operation of colotomy, which finishes the earthly career of the sufferer—but some-

thing MUST BE CUT!

Patients, or persons suffering with stricture, have much trouble in evacuating the bowels. They seldom feel fully emptied of faces—they must go to stool often, and always come from the closet feeling as if they must very soon return to it again. The cause of this feeling comes not from the stricture—that desire to go to the closet—but from the ULCER. The same desire, and the same necessity to go, many times a day and night, is often the case where stricture is not, but bad ulceration is present.

Indeed, what is commonly called chronic diarrhaea has its origin, in nearly

every case, in bad ulceration of the rectum!

After the writer's great experience in rectal treatment, he has no hesitation whatever in asserting that he is entirely satisfied that stricture, constipation, Chronic diarrhea, nasal catarrh, sick headache, dyspepsia, chronic sore throat, bronchitis and "hereditary consumption," with many other chronic diseases, or affections, result almost entirely from rectal ulcers, and ulcers from injury as hereinbefore stated.

But, says the skeptic, "look at the cases of chronic diarrhæa produced by ARMY LIFE—this the writer has not thought of!" Yes, he has, and he holds to the opinion that if, when men enter the army, they were not thus afflicted they would have no such diarrhæa, with all the hardships of such life! The great change of habits and

exposure of many kinds, greatly tends to such results.

Why are not ALL soldiers thus afflicted? Simply because all are not thus

afflicted when they enter the service.

Stricture, the subject of this paragraph can only be cured by curing its cause, and this system secures the only way.

HAY FEVER AND CATARRH.

We are aware that many persons who have long been engaged in the practice of medicine may differ very widely with us regarding what we may state under the above heading, but we cannot help saying what we do, even if they should differ widely or think us "riding a hobby." We have been a very close observer of the maladies of the mucous membrane for many years past, and cannot withhold from the eye of the reader what has made LASTING IMPRESSIONS upon the mind.

If a sore toe produces the KERNEL IN THE GROIN, or the sore finger the kernel under the arm; if injury to the foot produces LOCK JAW, as they surely do, we can

see no reason why ulceration or catarrh of the rectum may not have like effect apon the mucous membrane throughout its length! So far as we are individually impressed, we are more strongly inclined to this view than that man is an our-GROWTH FROM THE MONKEY!

For the purpose of arousing investigation upon this subject, we will say, most emphatically, that we have never yet seen a BAD case of catarrh of the head or nose or of BAY FEVER, without a bad case of RECTAL ULCER accompanying it in the same person! And another thing, we have never seen a bad case of catarrh that did not grow better as the ulcer improved! So much were we impressed with this that we were induced to use one of our remedies for the head and nose trouble in conjunction with the ulcer treatment, and have been astonished at the results!

We adopted the theory that a remedy good for the nucous membrane of the rectum would, surely, act well for the same membrane in the nose, head or throat, so we began its use for sore throat, and catarrh. Soon after we had pretty fully satisfied ourself as to favorable results, we were not surprised to hear Dr. Smith, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., state that "the DARK COMPOUND I have found to be SPECIFIC for sore throat."

If correct as to rectal ulcer being the cause of catarrh and chronic sore throat, and we cannot see why we are Not correct—after long and careful observation in practice—then may we not claim to have discovered another and most NOTABLE symptom, as an index pointing to that unsuspected monster that is robbing so many homes of the loved ones, and landing them in the narrow tomb, just as they

are blooming into manhood and womanhood.

But, says the family physician, "we want better authority than this-the mere SAY-so of a man outside of our medical association." Yes, and you could have THAT EVIDENCE if you DARE come and see for Yourself, as you should do! while you offer your services to suffering humanity, and should embrace truth wherever you find it, you fetter your feet-shackle your hands, and bandage your eyes, and then call this "QUACKERY." and send your failing patients off to Colorado, or some sunny clime, To DE!

Thereby you admit that your skill and remedies are failures, and that the maladies we treat and cure, with this NEW METHOD of MEDICATION, are TOO MUCH for you, and your pride induces you to make many-every effort to keep your

chronic cases away from us!

But, gentlemen, and such you are, our voice and pen will reach the suffering and they will come to us for life—for health!

Not all physicians are SLEEPING-many of them are now at WORK, and others will soon WAKE UP to find themselves surrounded, and their patients whispering to each other "come and be made well, we have found the BALM IN GILEAD, and the TRUE PHYSICIAN THERE—there is yet hope for you." So it is now in MANY places soon it will be EVERYWHERE!

"SOFT WORDS TURN AWAY WRATH."

Every reader, be he physician or not, knows that the general practitioner of medicine knows almost absolutely nothing of rectal maladies, their cause, effects, or results! We know of one who says-while he trembles for the safety of his brethren in practice, as well as himself—"If this thing—our treatment—continues the country will be full of chronic discuse!" He means this treatment. Others say, "All Toledo have ulcers on the Brain." No wonder! For years they dosed the stomach and got no relief-they then were PILL-FED-now they know what cures! No wonder they have waked up as did men when the gold of California first glittered in the sand before the eyes of man! Health is better than GOLD! They find it in the Brinkerhoff system of treatment of disease, as hundreds can testify! Others say, "It will soon blow over," and still others say to doctors coming to see us from a distance, "Get all the facts you can, from seeing, hearing, &c., and when you come back, REPORT." All these men are allopathic gentlemen who have HEARD of but never seen this system nor method of treatment! The country is full of such gentlemen—men who will misrepresent but not investigate. For such men

we have no "soft words!" This system should not and does not invite their enmity or opposition! Its author, for the good of suffering humanity, desires their co-operation—its adoption by them, but they will not!

Allopathy, with all its modern changes and abandonment of past practice, because of its age and medical associations, as a body, refuses to recognize the later and more liberal schools of medicine, but in it are liberal gentlemen. Its code of ethics is aggressive and vindictive—illiberal. To meet a power so great—so extended-so great in numbers, and once almost without opposition, and to defeat its opposition and build in its midst a castle whose shadows bring sunshine where was its gloom, demands more than soft words! Facts, presented so as to convince of error and establish truth where error ruled, must be presented to the eye of the people, plain and strong, so as to secure attention and get them to see, if those interested in crushing truth will not see, what has been, as well as what Now Is, and if what "has been" was wrong, and what now is is right, and the fact procen by works, then must what "has been" pass away and be buried with the old blood-letting lancet—CALOMEL WITH WATER DENIED—salivation to cure fever and kill the patient after the teeth have fallen out and the gums destroyed!

To win victories over scheming enemies we must "CHARGE BAYONET" and then "HOLD THE FORT!" Organized hosts feel safe behind their ramparts! Kindly words make them none the less enemies; and this system of medication and rectal treatment, when successfully used where other medication has failed-because effects and not causes were treated-will be attacked from behind medical ramparts, because of its success, and no kindly words will cause the enemy to withhold his destructive and venomous shafts! Until the victory is won, and the guns of the enemy spiked, every man in this medical army must expect to win by the justness of his cause, and by the most determined effort! To win, he must secure VOLUNTEERS. so that he can show the world what this system will do! To do this, sufferers MUST BE CONVINCED—to do this, past error must be presented, with TRUTH by its side! This system represents TRUTH! "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL," but it must be PRESENTED -that HURTS those who have claimed PERFECTION, and the BAT-TLE LINES will be formed! But one response should come from rectorathists, viz.:
WE ARE RIGHT! WE ARE HONORABLE! WE REPRESENT TRUTH! RECTORATHY FEARS NOT INVESTIGATION! Seeing is believing! We see what we do! RECTOPATHISTS, by fearless effort, must convince the people—the MASSES—and when that is done the victory is complete. Then let him who refuses to read and investigate stand, as he should, AMAZED and idle!

TO PHYSICIANS USING THIS SYSTEM.

The man who makes his mark in life is the one who fearlessly advocates the RIGHT! The truckler, cringer, policy-man, seldom wins. If he uses that which has merit—which is based upon truth and science—which is in advance of all other things for the purpose intended, then stand by what you have, MANFULLY! You must expect combined opposition where there is against it a community of selfish interests, but truth will win if you stand by it. If you and your business is attacked without cause—only for the purpose of keeping it out of the way of a combination or community of persons fearing its success, strike back, in self defense, vigorously, Never let such persons make an iron hotter than you do! Unfurl your flag as fully as they do theirs, but never be the aggressor. You should use no policy-work whatever. Clods did not bring the urchin from the apple tree! Some times virtue is found in stones!

Other physicians, AS A RULE, will not help you in this matter, but you will find some manly exceptions. Your patients and practice must come from proper and wise effort, and from your success in convincing sufferers as to the truth of what you say as to their suffering, and by showing them that error in treatment of their cases was the cause of failure to cure them! When this is done, then will success

attend your efforts. Until then failure will and should be yours.

In presenting this system of treatment, we have been compelled to refer to the practice of treating disease by other methods in a not very agreeable way to the advocates of such methods, because we know them to be wrong, and can not endorse the error! The fault there is not in the men, but in the method. In this

System the fault may be in the men, but is not in the system.

No man living, conversant with the Brinkerhoff system.

Or medication, for the cure of chronic diseases, can ever again defend the old method, after seeing the results of both! If any of you—any Rectorath—is attacked by error, then give back to the enemy the truth in such doses as will satisfy the most skept call.

isfy the most skeptical!

RECTOPATHY has passed the budding period—the small fruit has been seen the same, full grown has met the eye-and the ripe and golden is now all around us! It needs no props to brace it, for it can now STAND ALONE! It has representatives and defenders in many parts of the United States-it is no more confined to one mind and one pair of hands-it is advocated and defended by more than one pen—it no longer cr :cps but walks forth in its STRENGTH, at NOON-DAY, and fears not destruction by the assassin's hand, in darkness. It will soon be at "high-tide," and there its friends and patrons will keep it, and little, then, will be the use for KNIFE, SANITARIUMS, PILLS and PATENT MEDICINES, for they who used them will need them no more! In the RECTUM long have been hidden the seeds of nearly all CHRONIC DISEASE -by this system they have been BROUGHT TO LIGHT, and by the same REMOVED -CURED!

Whether the writer lives to see that day or not, the day will come—is not now distant - when the stomach will be SAVED from the NAUSEOUS DRUGS heretofore and yet taken into it, and the systems of medication, in days past, be entirely abandoned in all CHRONIC CASES, and such cases will become PHENOMINAL! Who is the man or where can he be found, who would hesitate to advocate and defend such a system

of treatment and cure!

When this is attacked you can point to those cured by it, and to the work of its enemy or enemies, and no more will be necessary in defense!

DUTY OF PHYSICIANS.

Railroads, telegraphy, electric lights, telephones, and all other important discoveries, when first declared to be amongst the things that would be useful, and could and must be successfully used throughout the country, were looked upon as results of visionary minds, and their inventors and advocates almost succeed at and derided for pretending to introduce them as matters of public value! Where are they now? Without them our great country -made such by them-through the aid of investigating minds and expanding genius-would occupy a place still amongst the uncivilized countries of the earth. These great aids to civilization and advanced intelligence did not grow unaided, and come without thought, but resulted from the exercise of mind, from investigation, and from many experimental tests and combinations worthy of American genius and manly effort! True, they were not met, when first presented, by interested and united opposition, for there was none, such as must be expected in the matter of this system of medication, for they brought no other plans nor system into disgrace or bad repute, nor reflected in any way upon the skill and intelligence of communities of interest, as does this, and, therefore, when once successful the end of opposition had come, and helping hands were ready to push forward the grand work of Morse's brain! This fact was and is important to success! No contemptuous remarks, in those matters, were heard from intelligent gentlemen, as we hear in regard to this system of rectal treatment! In the face of burning facts and unquestioned success of this system, some intelligent physicians are Losino patient after patient because of its success, without the least investigation of the system—without seeing a single operation performed— CONTEMPTUOUSLY and SNEERINGLY remark, "everybody has ulcers now!" Not so fast gentlemen! Many who come for the benefits secured from this treatment HAVE ULCERS; some have fissure; some have piles; some have fishula; some have stricture; some have pruritus; some have chronic inflammation; some caturrh, and we find some without any rectal trouble! Many of them have long visited you, and you have doctored the liver, kidneys, heart, stomach, lungs, &c., &c., and

told them "malaria" was at the bottom of all, and they improved not, while with our tratment, if not too far gone, they all get well, and not one dose of medicine enters their almost ruined stomachs! To them you never once said rectal trouble! Why? Simply because you know nothing about in—sneer at those who do—almost deny the existence of such malady, while many of your patients DIE ANNUALLY from the malady. You even forgot, if you ever know, that one of your allopathic brethren, ir England, Dr. Allingham, devotes his whole time to rectal work, and has written zweral works on rectal diseases, while you in America, enlightened America, seek to disgrace men engaged in the work of trying to save the lives of your deceived patients because of your ignorance of this matter! We take no pleasure in writing thus plainly, except in so far as the words may save the lives of sufferers, and would not do so only in reply to your attacks, and in defense of a system which, after being fully tested, has proved to be all we say of it, as scores upon scores and hundreds upon hundreds can and will attest!

As physicians—guardians of the health and lives of your patrons, who are sufferers—what is your DUTY in this matter? Is it to condemn or to investigate? You hear the words of those restored to health by it; you see the invalid and sufferer restored to health and now able to meet the duties of active life, all around you, if you live where this system is used; and you try to prevent your patients from embracing it! You refuse to investigate it; when asked about it you say, "I know nothing about it." You condemn "quacks," and thus suffer them to come in your midst and secure your patients, because you will not investigate on secure It! Investigation will lead you to adopt it; and your adoption of it will drive away the "quacks," because that you can then cure your invalids!

Amongst physicians are many noble exceptions to the course of many as herein indicated, and such deserve the thanks of all who have or may become rectopaths, as well as other paths, in their practice. Many have done so, and others are still entering the field to reap laurels in this GREAT WORK!

May every one do what duty demands, and condemn not—censure not—speak contemptions. In not, until he or she is able to speak advisedly, trultfully, justly of what so much interests suffering humanity, which has not, never can, nor never will receive benefit by making a drug store of the stomach, in efforts to cure rectal maladies or their many effects! Time will soon decide who is right. If the Brinkerhoff system should hereafter fail—which it has not yet done—it will be condemned, as it should be; but if it still continues, as in the past—and it will if adhered to in method—all the other fathlies in the world advocated by all who refuse to investigate it, cannot crush what so completely meets the demands of soffering humanity! Victory will soon be inscribed, THROUGHOUT THE WOBLD. On its banner!

A FEW QUESTIONS.

But before we reach our "Concluding Remarks," we desire to ask a few VERY PROPER QUESTIONS:

MR. PHYSICIAN, OLD, YOUNG, RENOWNED or otherwise, when one of your patients comes to you suffering with PILES, and wants relief, as he should have, too, for you know he suffers greatly, do you cure him? If not, what do you do? Salve!!

With this system we can cure him, or will give him ONE THOUSAND DOL-LARS!

If he has fissure, what do you do?
If he has fistula, what do you do?
If he has restal ulcer, what do you do?
If he has polypus rect, what do you do?
Most of you do, Do, DO—NOTHING!
Yes, you do something—generally a PHYSIC!
EVERY ONE USING THIS SYSTEM CURES HIM!
What is a PRETENDER? See Dictionary!

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

PROFESSORS OF MEDICAL COLLEGES and persons engaged in the GEN-ERAL PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, our words in conclusion are addressed directly to your judgment, and we ask you to investigate this matter! After many years of constant, daily practice, we are able to speak advisedly in regard to rectal maladies. This system of treatment should be in the hands of the LOCAL PRACTICE generally. When there, as it should be, the office of the itinerant, who goes abroad to treat chronic diseases will be empty, for the very cases that support him, are they which this practice covers! Like the local practitioner, the itinerant is constantly treating effects produced by the foregoing causes in nearly every person he doses through the mouth and stomach! Good may and will result for a time, but the sufferer will soon find his condition more aggravated and distressing than before, because of the effect of medicine upon the stomach.

The rectum is full of disease, causing worlds of sorrow, and when a cure is known—one so certain and painless as the "Brinkerhoff System of Rectal Treatment, then will the surgeon be as much surprised as was the writer when he made

his discoveries and saw the result of this system of treatment!

It is said that a "prophet is not without honor, save in his own country." Not so with this treatment. Many come hundreds of miles—even from Vermont! He has had patients from Wisconsin, Michigan, Chicago, Iowa, Kansas, Tennessee. Vermont, and from many other places! There should be no necessity for such expense, on the part of sufferers, if physicians would do their duty, now, since all can be secured for use in every county in the United States, to cure sufferers at home.

"WILL IT PAY," ask some who desire the system? My rep'- is, if money is the only object, and the surgeon or physician controls his own county, only, the financial results will far surpass the results from the general practice, and the physician still has his old practice, as before! Then when we consider smales resulting from returning health, and from freedom from suffering, we need not ask, "will it pay!

PHYSICIANS, do you wish to save life—to cure the suffering? PHISICIANS, do you wish to save life—to cure the suffering? If so, for humanity's sake, investigate the wonders of this system! Its merits can not be described by the pen! The once sufferer, alone, can do it justice, by words from his or her own lips! The smiles that play like sunbeams on the surface of the rippling brook, mingled with words of thanks and joy, say, plainly 0, yes, it pays!

Physicians, will you bring the joys of this system to your homes—to those who depend upon your skill—to the suffering and dying around you?

Call it not quackery without full investigation! There is nothing of that in it!

Duty demands that you secure it! Will you head her demands? If not say no unkind words against those who may be compelled to come where you are to entre

unkind words against those who may be compelled to come where you are, to cure

the suffering!

Fear not that you will be called "pile doctors," for that is not the important part of this treatment-piles are but as a drop in the bucket compared with all the maladies in the rectum! Piles alone, except from bleeding, never take life; but rectal ulcers are truly death's harvest field! There can be no excuse offered by physicians for neglecting a matter so important to mankind as this! He who does reject in the face of now established facts, stands on the broad road of criminality! Must your suffering patients die because of your indifference? If you will not accept a matter so important as this to them, then, better would it be for them if you would cease all efforts in their behalf, and plainly tell them to go elsewhere for life and health. In England they have hospitals where physicians make rectal diseases a specialty under the old, barbarous system of treatment! Why not do the same now in this country, in every county, with this painless, safe, rational, common-sense system of treatment?

HEREAFTER, IF NOT SO DONE, the fault will lie at the door of Professors of Medical Colleges, and there should rest the odium! We alone have performed nearly 60,000 operations, and more than 100,000 operations have been performed with this system, and not one death has yet resulted from the treatment. What can be more safe to the patient and more satisfactory to the surgeon?

Where this system is unknown, physicians suppose rectal sufferers to be few. but after a few cases are cured, the number coming for cure is astonishingly great! Unlike other diseases, rectal maladies, coming from injury to the rectum, seasons of the year and atmospheric changes make no difference in the number of patients. Rectal diseases are like the births of children—occurring all the time! The end will never be, while humanity exists! Physicians need not fear lack of business. Sufferers must and will come, when they know relief can be had, and he who enters this field of practice, and adheres to its rules strictly, will gain such reputation as can be secured in no other way.

Thus far we have hardly been able to meet the demands for Instruments, etc., and we sell only to physicians, so that soon it may be in the hands of the general practice in every county in the United States, and in reach of all sufferers.

We have now said all that we deem necessary to say upon this important subject. We leave it with those who hold in their hands the lives of millions of the human race, and ask them to read carefully all we have said, and then ask themselves "what is my duty to myself and to those in my care," and act justly to both.

PLEASE READ WHAT FOLLOWS.

As a resident of and near Upper Sandusky, Ohio, for nearly fifty years, we submit the following as evidence of the sincerity of purpose, and truthfulness of

what we say.

TO THE PUBLIC:—We, the undersigned residents of Upper Sandusky, O., have been intimately acquainted with Dr. A. W. Brinkerhoff, of our town, for many years, and can truthfully say that he is a person of honor and integrity, and that his statements are worthy of full credit elsewhere, as well as here at his home.

(Signed) R. G. Dumm, Clerk of Common Pleas Court; John Agerter, County Auditor; Joel W. Gibson, Probate Judge; Moses H. Kirby, Prosecuting Attorney and State Senator-elect; Simeon Inman, County Recorder; John M. Houston, Sheriff; John M. Thompson, Postmaster.

We also refer you to S. Watson, President, and Jas. G. Roberts, Cashier, First National Bank, Upper Sandusky, and any other RESPECTABLE citizen of Upper Sandusky.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS WHO ARE USING THIS SYSTEM.

DR. A. B. JAMISON, ALLOPATHIST, SAYS;

DETROIT, MICH., September 25, 1883.

Dr. A. W. Brinkerhoff, Upper Sandusky, O.

Dear Sir:—I have carefully perused the foregoing pages and fully endorse what you say. I am not astonished to know that so many desire your instruments, medicine, etc., for use in their practice, and the only wonder to me is that any reputable and investigating physician should think of continuing in the practice of medicine after knowing of your System of Rectal Treatment, without promptly making it part of his practice. It should be in the hands of every physician of note, or who offers his medical services to any community.

Your remarks apply well to the profession in every medical college. Lectures on disease of the rectum, so far as my knowledge goes, is no part of the instruction given in such colleges! I graduated five years ago at one of the Allopathic Colleges of Medicine in Indiana, and after practicing at Decatur, Ind., for some years, was induced by my father, who had suffered dreadfully with piles for thirty-five

years, and whom you cured at Fort Wayne, Ind., to call on you and see your system of practice. Being "Old School," I was hard to convince that it was my duty to call on a traveling doctor. At last I went, and after seeing what I then and there saw, had some of the starch taken out of me, even to the extent of becoming your patient, when my old Professors were residents of the same city! More than that, I was only too glad when I ascertained from you that I could secure your system of practice, for use in my practice. I did secure it, and have used it for three years, with the finest results to myself and patients! But while I added to my knowledge and ability, greatly in the diagnosis, treatment and cure of diseases, I lost my place in the hearts of those of the Medical College which graduated me-yes, my mother rebelled against her offspring, and shook her petticoats at my disobedience! My clanish brethern turned upon me the cold shoulder, but suffering humanity—those long patients of other doctors—now grasp me by the hand, and their hearts warm blood mingles with their words of thanks, for the blessing of returning health and joys of other years—all the result of your discoveries and my determination to follow where duty points the way, regardless of the ruts and mishaps of those who

will not investigate!

I feel it to be my duty to serve the suffering, in the light which enters through the great door opened by you, whether it be called Allopathy, Homepathy, Eclectic, Physio Medical, or any other name, only so I can bring joy and health to the afflicted-and never before have I found so grand and broad a field for the true physician's efforts, as since I secured your system of Rectal Treatment! It makes me master (if not too far on the read to death,) of the cause producing our great erop of invalids, and that, too, without drugging my patients and giving medicines which injure the delicate membrane of the stomach as is the present, and has been the practice of the profession without knowing what causes the suffering and sorrows of the patient! With your system the malady is fully exposed to view, and I now know what I am doing, and my patients now say, better, better, at every visit! How different the results now are from the time before I used or knew of your system of treatment! And it all comes from knowing how to treat rectal dis-

eases, as well as being able to see them, so as to know what they are!
When we are dead this system will live!

Respectfully, etc.,

A. B. JAMISON, M. D.

DR. SMITH, OF FORT WAYNE, IND, SAYS:

Da. Brinkerhoff, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

Dear Sir: - For more than twenty-nine years I have been engaged in the general practice of medicine in the city of Ft. Wayne, Ind., as an Allopathist, and occupied a place and standing in the Ft. Wayne Allopathic Medical Association.

When you first visited Ft. Wayne, three or more years ago, I, like others who

had never seen your system of rectal treatment, supposed it to be, like most other

advertised matters in medicine are, sheer quackery

Through the urgent solicitations of a personal friend, and prominent citizen of Ft. Wayne, then your patient, I was induced to embrace your generous invitation to all physicians to visit your room, and must say that I was surprised to see what I then did! No second sight was necessary to convince me that there was no quackery in your system of treatment, but that it was full of common sense and genuine merit! So much so really, was it, that I, with two other physicians in general practice, in this city, and another from Decatur, Ind., also then present, PROMPTLY secured all for use in our general practice. After using it, with your remedies, for more than two years, in piles, fistula in ano, rectal ulcers and other diseases of the rectum, I say truthfully and with pleasure, that it far surpasses my expectations!

Knowing what I do now, I will further say that twice its cost would not stand

in the way, one moment, in securing it!

"You can say none too much in its praise, nor have I ever seen one word regarding it, written by you, that I cannot fully endorse, and that the system, itself, will not sustain you in. No physician should be without your system of rectal treatment in his or her practice. Without it there is darkness and guess-work, such as need not be such as should not be & ---

Curing piles with your system of treatment is mere amusement, not only to the

surgeon, but to the patient!

Before securing your system, to me, as to others, the rectum was shrouded in mystery; now it is made clear as day! All its maladies are exposed to view, and I know just what I am doing!

I have cured some by your system, who, before this, would have been in early

graves!

Your instruments are perfection for the use intended, and your remedies act

specifically and charmingly !

Never before did I suppose that rectal diseases caused so much suffering and so many deaths, and that the cases were so numerous! I am astonished now that the profession did not, long ago, make the discoveries made by you, and I rejoice, for the sake of suffering humanity, that even now, after the long night of darkness, the light has come!

That rectal ulcers are the greatest enemy to health and happiness, there seems to be no question! I have seen enough to satisfy me of this fact! Nothing should stand in the way of the general adoption of this system of treatment by those engaged in the general practice of medicine, if the welfare of the suffering is any part

of the object of the physician in his practice.

I have treated successfully, by your system of treatment, nearly all kinds of rectal maladies. Many persons have come to me to be relieved of head, kidney, liver, back, heart and other troubles, when, though not thinking of the rectum as the seat of all the trouble, upon examination, they were surprised to hear that such was the fact! In every case, thus far, has relief and cure, in such cases, come from the use of your remedies and system of treatment! I am as much astonished as are my patients!

My general practice has been much increased by the addition of families outside of my former practice, because of my possession of your system of rectal treatment, and only the suffering in my old practice can tell how much I have done for

them that I could not do before!

I consider your system far superior to anything I have ever before seen or read

of, and my cured patients are about all the advertising medium I need.

Through them come many new persons for treatment. The number of cases of hemorrhoids is, as you well say, but a "drop in the bucket," compared with other rectal maladies, and every physician who ever engages in this practice, will be astonished at the great number of applicants for cure! I am glad that the profession is accepting this system so freely, and that you are so ready to supply its members with your complete system, at rates so reasonable that nearly every physician can secure the treatment for local practice, where, as you well say, it should be, as I well know from its use. You have done much to shed light in the pathway of the physician, and to relieve suffering humanity, and I trust that all who can, will secure the system of treatment, which, when once secured, with your work on "Discases of the Rectum," and "Directions for Treatment," make all so plain that any physician can use it, and make no mistakes, and cure his patients! If great good is not done, now, the fault will not be yours! Truly,

FORT WAYNE, Sept. 10, 1883.

'C. S. SMITH. M. D.

DR. B. P. MILLER, OF NEW YORK, FURNISHES THE FOLLOWING:

There is no ether or chloroform used; there is no cutting or ligaturing. clamps, no ecrasure, or cautery-irons; and no dangerous caustics, such as are now employed by the regular surgeons; neither is it the old painful carbolic acid treatment, now so extensively advertised. It does not even detain patients from their ordinary business while undergoing treatment, and it is so absolutely certain in its results that those who use it do not hesitate to guarantee a cure in every case or make no charges for treatment. In fact, Dr. Brinkerhoff offers \$1,000 to any physician, or other person, who will bring to him a case of piles or hemorrhoids that cannot be cured by his system of treatment.

We have been using his instruments and remedies in our Institution in New

York, for some time, and our experience thus far has convinced us that the system will do just what is claimed for it. It is an infinite improvement upon any other known system for treating rectal disease. The surgeon who uses the knife, or ligature, or any of the torturing methods of treatment common to general practice, is as far behind the age as is the man who would use the lancet in treating fevers.

Persons who have suffered with blind, bleeding, protruding or itching piles for forty or fifty years, are readily cured by this new method, and without suffering or

danger.

Long standing cases of ulcer, and fistula with numerous openings, are readily cured by the Brinkerhoff system, without cutting. The remedies used are not only harmless, but are often of actual benefit to the general health, aside from their influence in curing rectal disease, and there is practically no suffering attending the application to piles or hemorrhoids.

The following testimonials from patients whom we have recently treated, con-

tain the evidences of good results attending this system of treatment:

NEW YORK, May 6, 1883.

DR. E. P. MILLER, No. 41 W. 26th St., N. Y. City.

My Dear Sir: - Until I placed myself under your care I had been a sufferer from external and internal piles or hemorrhoids for more than thirty years. Twenty years ago the hemorrhages became very free, and were of daily occurrence until December last. Although I had exercised unusual care in my diet, at the same December last. Although I had exercised unusual care in my diet, at the same time avoiding the use of all stimulants, my trouble developed into an exceedingly painful and aggravating affliction. So much so was this the case that in February, 1873, when I had been unable to sit in a natural position for ten days, I visited a noted specialist in this city, who, upon examination, turned from me with the exclamation, "O, my God! I can do nothing for you." From that date constantly increasing pains in my forchead, neck, shoulders, elbows, knees and small of my back, caused a corresponding degree of suffering for nearly seven years, or until no longer bearable. I submitted myself to your treatment. That you might relieve me I thought probable, but to gure me I did not believe possible. How thenkfully me I thought probable; but to cure me I did not believe possible. How thankfully disappointed I have been, words cannot express; nor can I ever forget, when upon a second application, how to my great astonishment, but still greater relief, the constant pains of the previous seven years were instantaneously remitted as if by magic. Under your practically painless treatment, the hemorrhoids (seven or eight tumors) have been removed or cured, and the ulcers are progressing so satisfactorily that their cure is a matter of short time. After the sufferings I have undergone, I take this opportunity to thank you for the relief experienced, and, besides, do hereby most cordially and sincerely recommend you and your practice to all perzons suffering from rectal disorders of whatever nature; confident that in submitting themselves thereto, and in following your directions, with the desire to become restored to health, success is sure, and protracted only by the age and aggravation of the troubles. It is but proper to state that my case was a very obstinate one, yet without a moment's interruption from business duties, I have obtained a degree of renef beyond measure of pecuniary consideration. It is of importance to add, that in common with many others, I was firm in the belief that the stoppage of rectal hemorrhages would be productive of head troubles, such as dizziness, vertigo, etc. I am happy to state that my experience establishes the absolute falsity of such an opinion; for, when suffering most from bleeding, vertigo was very frequent, especially in the summer months, yet after a stoppage of more than five months I have had no such results as were anticipated, except upon one occasion when I had remained in a stooping position unnecessarily long; while on the contrary my head, has been entirely free from dizziness; in fact more so than since I was fifteen years of age. To those laboring under such a delusion my advice is-"try the effect of Dr. Miller's treatment, and your minds will soon become disaffected of a theory that is wanting of every element of truth."

Wishing for your practice, Doctor, the success it merits, I am yours very truly,

JOSHUA REECE, Jr.,

Dry Goods Editor N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

NEW YORK, April 10, 1883.

DR. E. P. MILLER.

Dear Sir:—It is with great pleasure that I am enabled to inform you that since you treated me for the piles there has been no return whatever of the complaint, and no symptom, so far as I am able to discover, has appeared, to excite any doubt

in my mind but that the cure is complete and permanent.

I had been a constant sufferer for twenty years when I applied to you for treatment. I had four very obstinate tumors, which protruded from the rectum on taking the slightest exercise, causing me much pain and inconvenience, and I could never rely on more than a moment's comfort, except when, by lying or sitting, I could possibly keep the tumors in place. I had tried most of the remedies recommended before consulting you (including a rubber rectal supporter) but none of them did me the slightest good. In three days after your first treatment two of the tumors disappeared, and within about the same time after the third treatment the other two vanished also. Thus I was suddenly released from the grasp of an enemy which for twenty years had never once relaxed his merciless, pitiless gripe upon me.

All this was accomplished with scarcely any pain, and without disabling me from doing anything that I was able to do before the treatment commenced. I consider your method of treatment for the piles one of the greatest discoveries that has ever been brought to light for the relief of suffering humanity. I shall ever be grate-

ful to you for what you have done for me.

Yours sincerely, EDWARD E. HOUSE, 34 Thomas St., New York.

FROM DR. BENNETT.

Morenoi, Mich., June 20, 1883,

DR. F. H. RORICK, St. Louis, Mo. :

Your letter of the 15th received. Will say in reply that my practice of the Brinkerhoff system of rectal treatment has been entirely satisfactory. The results obtained have been in many cases surprising, and prove to my satisfaction that the system is an advance step, greater than was ever before taken in medicine or surgery. Hemorrhoids can be cured without a failure, and without torture or inconvenience to the patient; but of still greater importance is the discovery that rectal ulcer is the cause of a large per cent. of chronic diseases, which are cured by curing the ulcer. I submit a brief statement of a few cases treated by myself, giving the names and addresses of each, who can be written to for particulars by any one interested in the subject.

No. 1.

Jacob Farwell, of Morenci, Mich., age 62 years, supposed to have Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. Three physicians said he could not live three days. Examination revealed rectal ulceration, a corrugation of which pressed upon the urethra. The ulceration is now very nearly healed. The Brights disease has entirely disappeared, and he is as robust a man as is often found of his age.

No. 2.

Mrs. VanValkenburg, Fayette, Ohio, was an invalid for three years, troubled with bloating of the bowels, chronic dyspepsia, pain in the back and right hip. Said to be affected with female trouble and chronic rheumatism. She had rectal ulcer, which was promptly cured and gave entire relief from all of the above named symptoms.

No. 3.

Stephen Stucker, Fayette, Ohio, ten years ago was operated on for fistula with the knife. It had never healed, and compelled him to wear bandages to catch the discharges. After the second treatment the discharge entirely ceased, and he is now on the rapid road to recovery

No. 4.

William Hardenburg, Fayette, Ohio, aged 62 years, had been confined to his bed for nine weeks with Bright's Disease, and considered incurable. I found upon examination (as I believe will be found in all such cases) a rectal ulcer. One week after first treatment he was able to be around, and now, instead of being in his grave, is a well man doing hard labor.

No. 5.

Norman Stahl, Fayette, Ohio, aged 30 years. Seven years ago he was taken down with pains in the back and confined to bed ever since. Was treated by able physicians. Nine fistulæ opened in the lumbar region and over the hips, which were continually discharging matter. I found extensive ulceration of the rectum, and that injected water passed out of the fistulous openings. The case seemed to be incurable, but after four months' treatment, the water no longer passes out of the fistulæ when injected, his general health has greatly improved, and there is every indication of a recovery.

Yours Truly,

C. T. BENNETT, M. D.

FROM DR. E. P. MILLER'S WORK-REMARKABLE TESTIMONY FROM PATIENTS.

"In answer to letters of inquiry sent to different persons who have received the new treatment for diseases of the rectum, we have received a large number of letters, extracts from which we publish herewith. We advise a careful perusal of them by those suffering from any form of rectal disease. They cover a wide range of cases, many of which were of the severest type, and all of which have either fully recovered, or are now under treatment, and in a fair way to do so. Stronger endorsement could hardly be found or desired. These letters are all genuine, and are open for inspection, or, should any sufferer desire more immediate testimony, the parties themselves may be addressed. They are from all classes—bankers, lawyers, judges, congressmen, merchants, farmers, and others, and the testimony of one and all is, "Sure, safe, painless."

DR. MILLER,

YONKERS, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1882.

Dear Sir:—Saturday will be ten days since you treated me; I have felt like another person since. I no longer have those severe pains that lasted for hours. Have not felt as well in ten months.

Respectfully Yours,

I. T. K.

DR. E. P. MILLER,

DELAWARE, O., Dec. 23, 1882.

I had piles for twelve years; six of those years I suffered intensely at intervals. I have been O. K. for five years. Dr. Brinkerhoff treated me five or six times. I was never in better health than I have been for the past three years. Some doctors say the piles will return, but five years of relief is worth more than I can estimate.

J. G. CURREN.

DR. E. P. MILLER,

[EX-SHERIFF.]

OTTAWA, Jan. 9 1883.

Dr. Brinkerhoff treated me for piles two years ago while I was sheriff of Putnam county, Ohio, and his treatment made me a sound man. I can recommend it to all afflicted with that dreadful disease. His treatment is not painful, and I think perfectly safe. I was afflicted with piles for twenty years and for five years very bad at times. The rectum would come out, and I could not get it back, and would have to get a doctor to replace it. The rectum was nearly full of lumps, which the doctor called piles or tumors, which he removed in a few months.

JOSIAH MARKLEY.

E. P. MILLER, [SHOEMAKER.] DELAWARE, O., Jan. 5, 1883.

Dear Sir:—I was treated in 1878 for outward piles by Dr. Brinkerhoff; I was suffering greatly, being hardly able to attend to business. I think I received from six to a dozen treatments. I was cured, so that for several years I have been perfectly free. I highly recommend Dr. Brinkerhoff's treatment to all suffering with piles or disease of the rectum.

Yours Respectfully, P. RANDALL

E. P. MILLER, [FARMER.] HOOKER'S STATION, O.

Dear Sir:—I was treated by Dr. Brinkerhoff for ulcer of the rectum, from which I had been a sufferer for ten or twelve years. I have been entirely cured. I think he is a responsible man, and does all he claims.

Yours Respectfully, SILAS PETERA

E. P. MILLER [MERCHANT.] PIQUA, O., Jan. 6, 1883.

Dear Sir:—I believe in Dr. Brinkerhoff, and don't believe he claims anything that he is not entitled to. What I know certainly and personally of his system is that I had a very bad case of piles, and had been treated by physicians here and at Philadelphia; also tried every remedy I could hear of—all without any good results. I had thirteen tumors, and all of them were removed by Dr. Brinkerhoff.

Respectfully, John D. Shannon.

Dr. E. P. MILLER, [P. O. CLERK.] PORTSMOUTH, O., Jan. 7, 1883.

Dear Sir:—I was treated by Dr. Brinkerhoff, as were also two other members of the family, besides many acquaintances, and was cured by him. His treatment is not painful. My disease was protruding piles. He used to stay here but one day. I understand that he now has so many patients that it takes him two days.

Very Respectfully Yours, &c.,

CHAS. L. DUNHAM.

E. P. MILLER, [GENTLEMAN.] FT. WAYNE, IND., Jan. 6, 1888.

Dear Sir:—The case you refer to was a very bad case of over twenty years' suffering, and was tumors and an ulcer and fistula. The patient was weak, nervous, and when Dr. Brinkerhoff commenced his treatment, was using a cane. Many doctors had been tried, but no relief given. I know of very many he has cured, and many were personal friends of mine. The doctor's treatment is the only rational one I know of, and I think all he has treated will say he has not been paid for the suffering he has removed. Some fourteen tumors were treated in the above case.

O. C. HILL.

Dr. Miller, [BANK DIRECTOR.] LANCASTER, O., Jan. 6, 1883.

Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in recommending Dr. Brinkerhoff's treatment of piles. After suffering for more than thirty years with the worst kind of piles and using all kinds of salves and ointments, the doctor came here and treated me, together with a number of others in this vicinity, all of whom were cured, as far as I know. I have been well now for about three years. Am now eighty-two years old, and feel better than when I was fifty. There is no pain attending the operation. There is some little when sloughing off. He operated on me three times, and I think that it was between two and three months from the first to the last operation. It is the only treatment I know of that will cure the disease.

Yours Respectfully,

WESLEY PETERS.

E. P. MILLER, 39 W. 26th Street, New York: Springfield, O., Jan. 8, 1883.

Dear Sir :- I must say, that although not quite well, there has been a very decided improvement in my case at least one hundred per cent. The case was a very bad one of tumors of the rectum of long standing, at least fifteen years. I know of many cures the doctor has made among our acquaintances, and would advise any one afflicted with the piles or diseases of the rectum, by all means to see the doctor, or some one whom he has given permission to use his instruments, as he has more than he can possibly attend to personally. My opinion in regard to his method of treatment is, that it is invaluable.

Yours Truly,

J. McELWAIN.

[MANUFACTURER.]
GREENVILLE, O., Jan. 23, 1883. DR. E. P. MILLER,

Dear Sir :- Dr. Brinkerhoff, about three years ago, did treat me for ulcer of the rectum, and I must give him the highest praise for what he has done for me. I had been complaining for three or four years, before he treated me, and I could not tell what was the matter; neither could I get any relief from my physicians. I was to all appearance fast sinking into consumption. Dr. Brinkerhoff treated me six or eight times, and, to my surprise, I began to feel better in two or three days after the first treatment, and continued getting better, and at the end of six months was well and hearty. If it had not been for Dr. Brinkerhoff I believe I would at this time be a living skeleton, or in my grave. Yours Truly,

I. A. KERR.

E. P. MILLER, [EX-JUDGE.] WILDWOOD, FLA., Jan. 20, 1883.

Dear Sir:-I was cured of piles by Dr. Brinkerhoff, and his treatment was entirely satisfactory to me. I had suffered more or less for twenty years. I received six treatments. He operated on one tumor at a time. No pain of consequence in the treatment. Received one treatment each month. It was two years ago, and so far as I can tell the cure is complete, and my opinion now is that his treatment is safe and will cure any ordinary case of piles. He was at Winchester every month for two years or more, and treated many for the same trouble, and, so far as I know, with uniform success.

Yours,

J. J. CHENEY.

[BOOKKEEPER.] RICHMOND, IND., Jan. 13, 1883. E. P. MILLER,

Dear Sir:—I am happy to inform you that Dr. A. W. Brinkerhoff has in my case performed a complete cure—ulcer of the rectum being my trouble. My ulcer was large and deep, and took about twelve or fifteen treatments to effect a complete healing of the parts. Cure was performed without the slightest pain or annoyance to me. Was under his care over a year. My first symptoms were itching around the anus with corrugated hard ridges, which at times became very sore and annoying, but had no idea of my having any such thing as an ulcer in the rectum. I think his method of treatment A No. 1. Don't believe it could be improved upon. Yours very respt'y, Joseph B. CRAIGHEAD.

[MERCHANT TAILOR.] KENTON, O, Jan. 5, 1883. E. P. MILLER.

Dear Sir: —My trouble was piles and ulcers both together I had been suffering for at least twelve years, when I met Dr Brinkerhoff. He said he could cure me. "Well, doctor, commence now," was my answer. On the first examination he said I had four large pile tumors and two small ones. He cured the six in four operations, and I did not feel pain or lose any time from my business. The ulcer, I think, caused him to make six operations. To-day I regard myself as sound as I

ever was in my life. I have not seen Dr. Brinkerhoff for over a year, but I say thise His treatment is painless and sure, which others here can testify to. I witnessed the treatment of several very bad cases, one in particular. The gentleman's name was Hicks. I believed when I saw the doctor first operate on him that no mortal man could ever cure him. He had ulcer and fistula which made three distinct discharges direct from the bowels. He claims now to be as sound as I am. My candid belief is that this treatment should be better known among the doctors, and I regard it safe and sure.

I am, sir, respectfully,

S. B. DETRAY.

[MERCHANT.]
E P. MILLER, 26th Street, New York, RICHMOND, IND., Jan. 5, 1883.

Dear Sir:—To Dr. Brinkerhoff I owe my present robust health, and virtually my life. I had suffered with piles and rectal ulcer for more than fifteen years, and could get no relief in any way, and was despairing of ever getting any better, when I heard of Dr. Brinkerhoff, and met him by appointment in Greenville, Ohio, where he gave me my first treatment. It was almost painless, sore as I was, and in a few daws the two tumors treated were gone, giving me great relief; from that time on I was treated when I felt the most pain, until he had successfully treated thirteen tumors, when an ulcer was discovered which had sapped and drained my energies for years. I am now entirely well, have no trouble, enjoy good health, weigh one hundred and sixty-five pounds, instead of one hundred and twenty-seven as before treatment, and am truly thankful that such a man as Dr. Brinkerhoff exists to rendar suffering humanity such great benefits. I have known over one hundred of my friends and acquaintances to be treated by him at my suggestion, and they all pronounce his treatment harmless, painless, effective and sure; he has never lost a case to my knowledge.

Respectfully,

W. S. Liff.

E. P. MILLER, [COAL DEALER.] PIQUA, O., Jan. 6, 1883.

Dear Sir:—Dr. A. W. Brinkerhoff cured me of the piles. I feel under many obligations to him for removing a local obstruction of nature's pathway, brought on by indigestion, and at little pain or inconvenience. Although he is an "Ohio man," I have found him a truthful gentleman and worthy of being encouraged in the profession he has adopted for the benefit of suffering humanity, and I cordially recommend him to all who are suffering from one of the most painful and distressing maladies with which the human body is afflicted. I have recommended Dr. Brinkerhoff to several of my personal friends in Columbus, and all of them bear testimony that his manner of treatment is satisfactory in every respect to them.

Very respectfully, E. Thos. Dudley.

[FARMER.]

Mr. E. P. Miller, . North Berne, Fairfield Co., Jan. 6, 1883.

Dear Sir:—Dr. Brinkerhoff is no quack, but I regard him as a gentleman in every respect. He treated me once a month for about one year for piles and ulcers of the rectum. The pile tumors were soon cured, but the ulcer was a bad one. I am enjoying good health at present and think I am well of that painful disease.

The treatment is not painful in the least, but gives relief almost instantly. I can only say to every one who suffers from that disease that he is doing himself an injury not to avail himself of the opportunity to be cured. I say so from the fact of myself having suffered so long and so much. I am now fifty-four years of age; the disease commenced when I was only eighteen—that is, the pile tumors; but the ulcer I cannot tell when it commenced, as I did not know such a thing was troubling me until the doctor made an examination. He showed every part of the disease to witnesses, who were standing by for that purpose, so that I could not be humbugged.

Yours truly,

RUDDLEH KAGOY.

MR. E. P. MILLER, [DRUGGIST.] DELAWARE, OHIO, Jan. 6, 1883.

Dear Sir:—I feel like a sound man in comparison to what I did about one and half years ago, when I first placed myself under Dr. Brinkerhoff's treatment. I think that he has the true method, and in my case it was not very painful. I suppose no man ever suffered much more than I did in the same length of time, six or seven years, as I could not be on my feet without the most excruciating pain, which made me extremely nervous and prostrated, so that I had to give up business. From the time that I commenced to be treated to the present, I have slowly regained health and strength. When I first heard of the doctor it was hard to convince me that a traveling doctor was anything else than a humbug; but after hearing others say that he had cured them, I hesitatingly concluded to try him, and feel very glad that I did so. My case was that of tumors in the rectum, which became filled with blood and would then burst, causing at times great loss of blood. I had a very large n imber of them, and I was only treated for one at a time, once a mouth. My opin on is that the doctor can cure any case that is curable.

Yours truly;

N. U. Stark.

STATE MILLS, CHILLICOTHE, ROSS Co., O., Jan. 11, 1888.

R. P. MILLER,

I am twenty-eight years old, have been married six years, and before I was grown I had poor health, which continued till after I was married. Headache, backache, about three inches above the terminus of the spine, which at times was almost unbearable; suffered greatly from constipation of the bowels, not being about to have them more more than once or twice a week; I had sallow complexion, whites of my eyes had a jaundiced appearance most of the time; complexion and eyes both changed in appearance, so that my mother often told me I reminded her of a chameleon. I felt a weary sensation, more or less depressed, indifferent to passing events, especially during the warm season, so that I had to take preparations of iron and other tonics to keep up my strength until the bracing frosts returned. A dry, hacking cough; every year in August I had what I supposed to be an attack of dysentery or flux, and was treated for the same. I afterward found that my diet did not affect the disease, and that it was only the result of a long standing case of nlcer.

ulcer.
You need not be afraid to trust Dr. Brinkerhoff's mode of treatment, for I am a living testimony of the efficacy of it, and I can testify to the same. I never had better health in my life than I've had in the past year and a half. He gives treatment with medicines, to use according to his directions, which, if you strictly follow, can scarcely fall to effect a cure.

I am most respectfully,

MRS. R. E. BISZANTZ.

E. P. MILLER, [LADY.] PORTSMOUTH, O., Jan. 30, 1883.

I have been under the Brinkerhoff treatment, and I think it capable of doing wonders in the way of treating piles and diseases of the rectum. I had suffered for over twenty years with piles. Think I received eight or nine treatments for piles and ulcers, and now have not had a treatment for over a year. Am cured of that, and have better health than for five years before. I feel that I owe much, if not all, to Dr. Brinkerhoff's method of treatment, and would recommend him as understanding what he undertakes. He has had much success here in this place.

Yours, Mrs. C. T. Kehoe.

MR. E. P. MILLER, [MERCHANT.] OTTAWA, O., Jan. 6, 1883.

Dear Sir:—Dr. Brinkerhoff came to our town, a stranger to me and others, and he came to me and wanted to know if I was not afflicted with piles, and I told him I w s hadly. He said he could cure me: but I was skeptical, and my family doctor kept me away for three months; he said he would poison me and kill me.

But at last I thought I would as soon be dead as be in the condition I was. I had the piles for thirty years, and four years I did not walk half a mile at one time, I was so bad. I was operated on and was better in two hours. The pain stopped. I was operated on three times, and was cured sound four years last spring, and have never had a symptom since. I cannot write half enough in regard to this cure. Here in our vicinity he cured everything he undertook, and I never paid money to any on earth that I paid as free as the money I paid to Dr. Brinkerhoff, and I have a receipt for the money I paid him right in the flesh. I am as sound as any man on earth, and I was as bad as a man could be. His theory is a genuine sure cure. He cured a great many here, in our place, of piles and other afflictions of the rectum. I wish I could talk to you; I could tell you more than I can write. The operation is not painful; it did not hurt me any more than a mosquito bite. I had three large tumors, and they are all gone clean, and I am happy.

Respectfully,

J. COUTRIGHT.

WHAT PHYSICIANS SAY.

DR. E. P. MILLER,

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., Jan. 12, 1883.

Dear Sir:—Your letter asking my opinion of Dr. A. W. Brinkerhoff's system of rectal treatment is before me. After treating several hundred cases of hemorrhoids and other diseases of the rectum, I must say it more than meets my expectations. Previous to adopting the treatment, I had used Dr. Hoyt's (of N. Y.) treatment for piles, but found it very painful and unsatisfactory. It is only a pleasant pastime for physician and patient to cure piles with Dr. Brinkerhoff's method.

Yours respectfully, R. Reed, M. D.

DR. MILLER,

WAUSEON, O., Jan. 11, 1883.

Sir:—Yours at hand. Would say, in reply, the system of Dr. Brinkerhoff is all he claims for it. In over a year's observation I do not know of a failure. 1 expect to devote my whole time to it in the future.

Yours respectfully,

J. H. WADDELL, M. D.

DR. E. P. MILLER,

FORT WAYNE, IND., Jan. 4, 1883.

Dear Sir:—In replying to your inquiries, I will say that, after two year's experience in the practice, by the aid of the Britkerhoff system of treatment for rectal diseases, I have had great success; in fact, all who came at or near the stated time for treatment, and followed the directions faithfully, are now well, or in a fair way to be cured; in fact, as regards hemorrhoids, I am willing to insure a cure to any one who is willing to be treated. I have treated over one hundred cases of rectal troubles, and still others are coming, all of our city and its vicinity, notwithstanding Dr. Brinkerhoff's monthly visits.

Yours truly,

C. S. SMITH, M. D.

E. P. MILLER, M. D.,

DETROIT, MICH., Dec. 4, 1882.

Dear Sir:—For four years I have devoted the greater portion of my time and attention to the treatment of rectal diseases by Dr. Brinkerhoff's system of treatment. The last seven months I have devoted all my time to it. With Dr. Brinkerhoff's speculum one can treat just where a pile ought to be treated, high or low, little or much, which is invaluable to a proper treatment. Dr. Brinkerhoff's hemorrhoidal, fistula, fissure and ulcer compounds are equally admirable as the speculum.

Any one who will take the time to study the anatomy, physiology, and especially the sympathetic and spinal system of nerve distribution to the rectum can

readily account for so much urinary, vaginal, uterine, kidney, liver, etc., troubles, which those who have rectal diseases suffer from. Such troubles as are usually "doctored," are but symptoms, as a rule, of ulceration or other disease of the rectum.

I feel that I cannot say too much in praise of Dr. Brinkerhoff's system. Every day comes some new patient who has been the victim to the old barbaric treatment

-a treatment that ought to be stopped by legislation.

Very truly,

A. B. Jamison, M. D.

DR. R. P. MILLER,

UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO, Feb. 15, 1883.

Dear Sir:—I cheerfully comply with your request to give you my opinion of Dr. Brinkerhoff's system of treating rectal diseases.

I have practiced this system for nearly four years as an itinerant physician. For nearly two years past I have traveled as Dr. Brinkerhoff's assistant, and have had ample opportunities to test the success of his remedies and plans of treatment in nearly every form this class of diseases presents. My experience warrants the assertion that it is a success in all curable cases. I have yet to find the first case of hemorrhoids I have failed to cure with it. It is undoubtedly the best, safest, least painful and most successful of any system or method of treating rectal diseases ever devised. I give it my hearty endorsement.

Very respectfully yours,

JAMES CRESS, M. D.

FROM DR. RORICK'S WORK-TESTIMONIALS.

The following testimonials and statements are genuine in every particular. The full name and P. O. address being given, and an invitation extended to all who may be interested to address any of the writers for further information, by enclosing return postage. They are in the main extracts from a large number of letters received by practitioners of the new system, and cover a wide range of cases; a careful perusal of them will be of deep interest to those who may be suffering from rectal disease of any form. City references given on application at the office. Patients referred to only by special permission:

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO, June 6, 1883.

DR. F. H. RORICK, St. Louis, Mo.:

Dear Sir: - My age is twenty-nine years. Occupation, dry goods and carpet When I was fourteen years old, and still attending school, I became affected with what was called common diarrhora, which a home remedy would check for the time being, but it would soon return again. This state of affairs lasted on and on. I showed no particular failing in my health until about the year 1880. Then I began to run down rapidly. I consulted several of the best physicians in this city, and they pronounced my disease chronic diarrhoea or catarrh of the bowels, and treated me accordingly. I took medicine as often as nine times a day, and finally got so weak that I had to quit business. This point was reached in 1881. My friends became very much alarmed, and desired me to go to Cincinnati to be treated there, which I did, and took treatment from Dr. King, one of Cincinnati's best doctors, for five months, but, despite his efforts, I continually grew worse and worse, and finally became satisfied that death was staring me in the face, and gave up all hope of ever getting well. I could not swallow a mouthful of tood or water without its causing intense pain in my stomach and bowels, and at times it would pass through me in less than ten minutes. My nervous system became affected so that I could not sleep. I would go for five or six days without one moment of unconscious sleep. I wanted to die. I actually prayed to die. On May 16, 1882, I sent for Dr. Brinkerhoff, who came to my room from the hotel. Upon examination he found an impacted ulcer in the rectum. He removed the impaction and has treated me twelve times. I have been back in the store for three months, and am on the royal twelve times. I have been back in the store for three months, and am on the royal road to health. That I am thankful beyond measure for what the Brinkerhoff

system has done for me is useless to say. Sir, I believe the Brinkerhoff system is destined to do more for the relief of suffering and saving from death than anything ever yet discovered.

Yours Truly,

HENRY A. BROADBECK, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Dr. F. H. Rorice, St. Louis, Mo.: Toledo, Ohio, June 8, 1888.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of inquiry of the 4th inst. received, and in reply I am happy to state that I have received treatment by the Brinkerhoff system for fistula and am very much pleased with the results, for I consider that my case was one of the worst cases that any one could be afflicted with. When I commenced treatment I had from 14 to 16 open fistulæ, and had suffered a great amount of pain, so much that I was almost unfit for business. Now I can attend to my business regularly, and am doing so well that I expect a permanent cure, and would recommend any one afflicted with fistula to go under the same treatment. I shall be happy to give any information for the benefit of any one afflicted with fistula, for I have perfect confidence in the treatment.

Yours Truly,

R. R. ORCHARD, 135 St. Clair Street, Toledo, O.

DR. F. H. RORICK, St. Louis, Mo.,

WAUSHON, O., June 4, 1883.

Your inquiry regarding my knowledge and opinion of the Brinkerhoff System of Rectal Treatment this day received. I have had hemorrhoids for twenty years in its worst form, the best treatment that I could employ giving me no relief. I have been entirely cured by the Brinkerhoff painless process, and feel that I cannot say too much in its favor. I am well acquainted with a large number who have been treated for rectal ulcer, have given the subject a thorough investigation, and feel justified in saying that Dr. Brinkerhoff's discovery of the system of curing rectal ulcers, and thereby many chronic diseases heretofore considered incurable, is far in advance of anything known in the practice of medicine. The system is scientific, safe and certain.

Yours very truly,

Prof. R. C. Barrers.

[A MERCHANT.]

Dr. F. H. Rorick, St. Louis, Mo., Elmore, Ohio, May 28, 1888.

I have been a great sufferer from fistula and rectal ulcer for over two years, which was fast running me into consumption. Life was a burden to me and I had despaired of ever getting well or receiving any relief whatever. But on the contrary, about one year ago I commenced treatment under the Brinkerhoff system, and have ever since steadily improved in health, and feel confident that the day is not far distant when I will be entirely well. I believe it affords the consumptive the only hope of cure, and too much cannot be said in its favor.

Respectfully,

Dr. F. H. Rorick: [Drain commissioner.]

Canandaigua, Mich., June 10, 1883.

I was afflicted with piles for nearly twenty-one years, and had tried a great many remedies, but without any relief whatever. They would burst at times and cause great loss of blood. My health finally completely failed me, and about one year ago I was supposed to be dying with Bright's disease of the kidneys. I then placed myself under the Brinkerhoff system of treatment, and was then found to be su'ering from an ulcer as well as piles. Although I was extremely nervous and

very much prostrated, I immediately began to regain my health and strength, and have so continued until the present time. My opinion is that the Brinkerhoff system will cure any case of piles, and that without danger. None need be afraid to trust it, for I am a living witness of its efficacy, and ready to testify to the same. JOSEPH BENNETT.

[A BANK PRESIDENT SAYS.]

DB. RORICK, WINCHESTER, IND., Jan. 12, 1883.

Dear Sir:—I was afflicted with piles for a number of years, and had tried a great many remedies, but without any relief whatever. There were two or three large lumps near the lower part of the rectum, and whenever I had to attend to the wants of nature, or lift and exert myself, those lumps came out, and then I could not sit or walk until they were forced back. They bled frequently, and so I lived

in misery for a number of years.

When Dr. Brinkerhoff came here he cited me to persons that he had cured, and they all spoke favorable and said they were cured. I then concluded I would try his treatment. He operated on me only four times, and I am cured and entirely well of piles. It has been about four years and no sign of returning again, and the treatment caused me but very little pain; I attended to my business every day. I think it was about three months that I was under treatment. There are quite a number of persons here that Dr. Brinkerhoff has cured of piles.

Yours very truly, NATHAN REED.

[GRAIN DEALER.]

LEIPSIC, OHIO, June 4, 1883.

Dr. F. H. RORICK, St. James Hotel, St. Louis, Mo .:

I will say that I have been under the Brinkerhoff treatment, and that it has been of exceeding great benefit to me; and would recommend it to any one suffer ing from rectal maladies or any of the diseases that have been found to result therefrom.

ABRAM GARR, of Garr, Scott & Co., manufacturers of farm machinery, Richmond. Ind., says:

Dr. Brinkerhoff said my trouble was a slotted ulcer in the rectum, which had troubled me for some twenty-five years. It came from habitual costiveness. He commenced treating me in March, 1880, and it was about one year before he pronounced me cured. He came once a month, examined me, and gave me some medicine. I would not be where I was before he commenced treating me for one thousand dollars. I think his treatment far superior to any other that I ever saw.

ABRAM GARR.

[A BRASS WORKMAN SAYS:]

Dr. F. H. RORICK, St. Louis, Mo., FORT WAYNE, IND., Jan. 7, 1883.

Dear Sir:—My disease was piles, ulcers and polypus. It was a very severe case. Had it not been for Dr. Brinkerhoff, I surely would now already lie mouldering in the grave. For twenty years I had the above named disease. Indeed, during that long time I often saw the shadow of death approaching. Often I lost so much blood that I thought, "Thou must die now." Dark clouds of pain, grief and sorrow surrounded me as my disease grew from bad to worse and worst. Before I heard of Dr. Brinkerhoff, I had employed many a doctor, but no one could give me any relief for my bad sickness. But when my disease had ascended its highest degree, thank God, I heard of Dr. Brinkerhoff, and went to him. He is indeed a "bright star." This was the star which destroyed all the dark clouds before me. For two years I was under his care, taking treatment once every month, and now I am a "healthy wealthy" man.

I must be much obliged to Dr. Brinkerhoff as long as I live, as he cured my severe disease, with God's help, who says, "I am the Lord that healeth thee," (X xv: 26). I wish that the Lord may return to Dr. Brinkerhoff all the good he has done me here on earth, and at last in the life everlasting. My opinion of his method is this: it is a very good one, the best on all the earth. Without it no cure, no od is this: it is a very good one, the best on all the earth.

life, but the cold, chill, icy hands of death for me. Yours truly,

D. Schieffer.

GEORGE TIEMANN & CO., SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS, 67 CHATHAM STREET.

To whom this may come:

NEW YORK, October 11th, 1882.

For more than two years we have manufactured for Dr. A. W. Brinkerhoff & Son, of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, Dr. Brinkerhoff's Instruments for use in his system of Rectal treatment.

In making these instruments we exercise the same care and employ same ma-

terials as we do in all other goods of our make.

Judging by the quantities which we are called upon to make, the demand for Dr. Brinkerhoff's instruments must be steadily increasing

GEORGE TIEMANN & Co.

TESTIMONIALS-HOW SECURED.

The reader will observe that most of the letters from patients are addressed to other parties-NOT TO US. For convenience, and to save labor, we use them here. They become the more satisfactory to the reader because of that fact, and we are pleased to use them for the assurance they give the public.

We have never asked for a dozen letters on this subject-indeed we have no time to do so, as the INABILITY OF PHYSICIANS to do what WE DO, crowds us wherever

Many other matters deserve a place in this little work, but we have already too much for the space we desired to occupy, and can only, before closing, refer briefly to our sets of Instruments for physicians use, and others for use by the patient, and remedies, also for physicians and patients, closing with various cuts showing some

of the maladies developed by this system.

This little work will knock at the door of many sufferers and many physicians -will be anxiously read by the sufferers, and as likely be spurned by some, if not many of the profession, because many of them do not like to hear of their shortcomings and luck of knowledge on any medical subject. But we hope some of the seed herein sown may fall on GOOD GROUND, and produce ABUNDANTLY for the benefit of suffering humanity, as it should.

It is no disgrace to secure knowledge, but it is a disgrace to suffer bigotry and vanity to block the door to knowledge when it can be had, and when, for the lack of that knowledge, MILLIONS OF SUFFERING HUMAN BEINGS must remain on the broad

road to death who can be saved and made well!

The use of this system WILL MAKE THEM WELL! The evidence of that fact is in these pages! Others tell it, and there is left no ground for unbelief or doubt! We do not ask you to believe what we say, but we do ask you to believe what others say, for they state but TRUTH!
We could fill hundreds of pages with the joyful words of others! If what we

have said and presented, is not believed, there is no use for MORE!

Our object in presenting what we have, in the form we have, is as much to show the PEOPLE who suffer that there is a SURE—a CERTAIN CURE at home, if the family physician would but secure and use it, for them; and, that if he WILL NOT DO so, then to point you to some of the many PRYSICIANS who do use this system to whom you can go, if not too distant, to secure what is your physician's duty to give you -relief and health!

You will find in this work the names of many good physicians who are ready to cure you! Call on them and be made well! or demand it of your physican, for he can if he will!

REMEDIES USED BY PHYSICIANS.

These remedies are put up, and labeled with great care, in two ounce bottles. They consist of:

1st. Hemorrhoidal Compound.

2d. Ulcer Specific. 3d. Fissure Compound.

REMEDIES FOR PATIENTS DAILY USE.

These remedies are put up in bottles and packages to last four weeks, and carefully labeled. They are compounded with great care, and guaranteed to be exactly as used by Dr. Brinkerhoff, in his own practice, and turnished to physicians at our lowest wholesale prices, at less than they can buy the ingredients of druggists—thereby saving to them retail profits and all trouble of compounding, and labeling, as well as the time and expense necessary to do so. These remedies consist of:

1st, Ulcer Compound—two kinds.

2d. Ulcer Salve. 3d. Ulcer Powder.

PATIENT'S INSTRUMENTS.

To use above remedies, properly, hard rubber instruments are necessary—one for salve and one for compound and powder. These we have patented, and supply physicians for patients, as demanded. Every patient with ulcer must use them as per directions.

OUR CASE OF SETS.

Contains as follows, viz:
1 Directions for Treating—Book. 1 Brinkerhoff's RECTAL SPECULUM-Patented. Vaginal do Hypodermic Syringes—best. Brinkerhoff's, Sheathed, Hypodermic Needles-Patented 1 Excavating Probe. Lentes Probe. Rectal Oiling Syringe. Oz. Brinkerhoff's Hemorrhoidal Compound-Patented. do Ulcer Specific. do do Fissure Compound. do Olive Oil. 1 Brinkerhoff's Patient's Syringe—Patented.
1 do Salve Injector—Patented.
20 Bottles Brinkerhoff's Ulcer Compound for Patients use,
20 Boxes do Ulcer Salve do do do
20 Packs do Ulcar Powder, do do 1 Spool Ligature Silk. 1 Sponge. 1 Physician's Account Book.

All in fine Walnut Case, except Couch, with set, when desired, and which is a positive necessity. Also, is sent Brinkerhoff's Surgeon's Couch, or bed, patented, price \$25.00. This couch folds into a small space—weighs only 35 pounds, can be carried in a buggy, will bear 500 to 1000 pounds and is an essential in rectal or raginal treatment. Takes very little room in an office, and in its use the operator It can be placed just where desired for good light, can be set up sits on a chair. or folded in one minute!

PRICE OF SETS.

The price of sets is varied to suit population. The lowest being One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, where population is 2,000 or less, and for population of 100,000 or more. \$300.00. TEN PER CENT. of the receipts of purchaser and user of this system, payable monthly, must be paid for sole control of locality the first year, after that, for sole control, a monthly payment named in list sent, or a continuation of the 10 per cent. without sole control, as the physician may determine. The monthly payment, after the first year, will, in most cases, be less than the 10 per cent., and is substituted to save keeping careful accounts.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

Our terms of payment for sets are cash, but with paper pronounced good by your banker, we will fill orders for half cash and good note, with 6 per cent. interest, due in six months from date of purchase.

We guarantee the system to do all we say, when used as per directions contained in "Directions to Physicions," which accompanies each set.

WHAT WE HOPE FOR:

We hope the day will come, and that before many years, when at least one doctor in every town in the entire country will secure this system of treatment, so that the suffering may be able to reach its benefits at or near their homes, whereby life may be saved. Every physician should have it, but if only one in every town secures it, then sufferers may be able to secure its benefits! Not only that, but every physician of ordinary perception can very soon learn to TELL AT A GLANCE who are and who are not sufferers from rectal trouble, and as HEALERS, as their profession implies, it is their DUTY to be able to inform all such sufferers what their malady is, before DEATH has fastened his iron grip and cold hands upon them! We SAY THIS IS THEIR DUTY. We hardly know what more we can say than we have already said. If CENSURE would accomplish our GREATEST DESIRE, much as we dislike that, we would use CENSURE; if SHAMING would do it, we would use that; if PLEADING would do, we would fall upon our KNEES and in the most pathetic strains would we appeal, in the name of Justice and Humanity, to the more reasonable of the medical fraternity to discharge their whole duty! Men have come to us from Vermont, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, and other distant states, after their home physicians have falled to help them, and have gone home well! It is a DISGRACE to the great, grand and intelligent PROFESSION that such should be! And yet while SOME are able to come, THOUSANDS remain at home and SUFFER and DIE, because UNABLE to come, and influenced to STAY AWAY by such men as should CURE them! Can there be any EXCUSE for such INDIFFERENCE? If so what can it be? We know of NONE! Is it lack of interest in the welfare of SUFFERING HUMAN-ITY? If so, is such a man worthy of confidence? If lack of means to secure the NECESSARY means, is such a man discharging his whole duty by professing to do that which he is unable to do? Is it because, financially, he thinks it MAY NOT PAY? Does it not PAY to be ABLE TO DO that which OTHERS CANNOT DO? Does it not pay to be ABLE to SAVE LIFE? It surely does in EVERY WAY!

The reader need not THINK that this is some patent HUMBUG-some catch-penny device, advertised to build up its inventor and discoverer! It is no such thing! Honest and intelligent men do not in est without investigation, and yet, but little over one year has elapsed since we offered this system of treatment, for the CURE OF DISEASE—covering, SEEMINGLY, nearly ALL maladies affecting the liver, kidney, heart, lungs, throat, stomach, nose-indeed ALL diseases of the Mucous MEMBRANE throughout its ENTIRE LENGTH, and nearly eve feature of NERVE derangement, as well as organic troubles, and already ar e great cities of New it, Toledo, Chicago, York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Grand Rapids, Madison, Minneapolis, Denver, St. Louis, Louisville, and many smaller ones leased, occupied and controlled by earnest and wide-awake physicians of old as well as new school-yes, and so is Milwaukee—and orders are daily coming in for the sole control of other towns, where its great success has become known!

While the sluggard dreams and the egotist thinks or says quack or humbug, intelligence reaches out and secures that which will soon add to fame and fortune, for it is like seed sown upon good ground, yielding more than its hundred fold.

With this system of treatment, we will give One Thousand Dollars to any Physician or person who will bring us a case of Piles that we fail to care, and we will do it without pain, danger to life or rest from labor! Why should millions suffer or go hundreds of miles from home to be cut, carred and DIE—or even so Found, if neglected. From them proceed Fistula, Blood Poison, misery and death !

Gentiemen, we wish we could speak to you in words that would reach your understandings and your hearts—we wish every physician in the land could see but one day what we see every day—then, not one hour would your mind linger in doubt, and no more would you speak in derision of discoveries herein claimed to have been made so lately as 1879! We do not claim the discovery of rectal ulcers, as they have been known to exist, from digital examinations, and felt, when too late, generally, to cure-but we do claim the use of an instrument by which, in any and every form, they are brought to view, treated and cured! Having done this and provided all other necessary instruments and remedies for their cure, we plead with you, as men and physicians, to do your duty, secure this system, with the physicians guide in treatment-which no one sees but those who buy, or secure the system, and cure the sufferings-abandon the use of irritating drugs, and let the stomachs of your chronic sufferers rest! We, alone, have performed over sixty thousand operations in the past five years by this new-and wonderful in resultssystem of treatment, and, where curable, we have never lost a patient, and never saw one get worse after treatment! We now only ask you to consider and do your duty, and the world will be better for your having lived. On him who refuses this system rests a weight of responsibility greater than we desire to bear. On such let it rest.

For full particulars regarding it, address A. W. Brinkerhoff & Sons, Upper Sandusky, Ohio, or any name below:

Names of those controlling large cities:

E. P. Miller, M. D., 39 West 26th St., New York. R. Reed, M. D., 133 South 13th St., Philadelphia.

J. Dodge, M. D., 164 Lacock St., Alleghany, (Pittsburgh.) F. H. Rorick, M. D., St. James Hotel, St. Louis.. Drs. Tons & Kelley, 155 West Madison St., Chicago. L. E. Miley, M. D. 215 East Broadway, Louisville.

H. S. Beebee, M. D. 502 Fourth Ave. South, Minneapolis.

F. F. John, M. D., 283 Ninth Street, Milwaukee.

J. W. Vance, M. D., First National Bank Building, Madison, Wis.

* C Lamison, M. D., Brunswick Hotel, Detroit, Mich.

For one man in any town, when known there, it furnishes more practice than all other diseases.

PHYSICIANS-LOCAL VS. TRAVELING.

The writer is fully aware of the opinions held by the local physician in regard to the "traveling QUACK," and he is also aware that there must be something absolutely wrong in the local practice or there would be no opening for itinerant practice! We have the right to assume that educated, local practitioners should be able to do all that any traveling doctor can do. It is our right to expect it! If he can do so, then, on what can the itinerant feed and live? If the local physician can not do all that the itinerant can it is our privilege to know why he cannot do so. It is his duty to make himself able, or forever seal his lips against the use of words of condemnation as to such itinerants, and hang his head in shame!

It must not be understood that the writer condemns the local practice for what it does do-not at all-but for what it fails to do! If the itinerant can cure certain maladies which the local can not do-and he can-then it becomes the duty of the local to make himself equal to his assumed position, or applaud the itinerant for the good he does, and not treat him as a fraud and an imposter! The world can not do without the local physician, and if he would only do his whole duty, then no itinerant could exist. But as it is the local is generally so very unwise as to assume to know everything, and, without investigation, to attack by words, and behind his back, the good work even, of the most successful itinerant—it matters not how great his cures—yet makes no effort to make himself master of that which he cannot do himself, but plainly sees can be, and is done by such men as he calls by the convenient name of "quack!" This surely is not wise! It is not just to the itinerant. It does not succeed, as he hopes it will, in keeping away from the successful itinerant, even the most intelligent of his own suffering patients, for they will go where cure and health can be had. Even when they do that, in many cases the local family physician, in whose success they have trusted until all hope vanished, insults such patron by sneeringly asking the sufferer, "have you gone to that quack?" and he is met with the just reply, "Yes, and I am getting well too!" A just rebuke!

To change rooted methods and long used systems—no matter how much error may be found in them, requires great and continued effort! The battle has to be fought by one or few men, at first, on one side, and myriads of organized opposers and interested veterans on the other side, and often the result is very uncertain or But such has not been the case with the Brinkerhoff system of progress slow. rectal medication for the cure of so-called chronic diseases.

Three years ago, only, it had gone but little beyond the limits of Dr. Brinkerhoff's own personal visits and individual efforts, while to-day it is known and endorsed from San Francisco to Boston, and from Texas to Canada, and orders for it are pouring in from physicians from all quarters of the United States, and in time, and that not remote, where will it not be?

The inventor and discoverer of this system, although himself an itinerant, is doing all he can to plant it where it rightly belongs—in the hands of the local practice. Dr. Brinkerhoff is no defender of itinerant quackery any more than he is of local quackery, and he believes there is a great deal too much of that article in both practices, and will so continue to be until the local practice embraces all the knowledge it can get and thereby roots out all necessity for its despised itinerant competitor.

If the local practice had filled its mission then the country would not be filled with persons who have long suffered, and doctored until all confidence in doctors had vanished and all hope of returning health gone, gone, forever! Nor would the room of Dr. Brinkerhoff and his assistants be filled daily with those who come to

be made well!

Reader, please remember that such is daily the case, in the very midst of clouds of the ablest physicians, in our large towns and cities, notwithstanding the combined opposition of the great and small-of the short and tall-until complete VICTORY crowns the now well known and established Brinkerhoff system of treating and curing chronic diseases!

If physicians will continue to fight it, just give them line, for nothing will make

the sufferer do more in its defense when cured, than such condemnation!

Six years, in many towns in Ohio and Indiana, where the Brinkerhoff system

has been steadily used, has proved to be too much for the most determined opposition of the "associated" profession, and so it will be in all time to come!

Men may talk of Allopathy. Homopathy and all other pathies, for the cure of chronic diseases, but they all have failed, and, to-day. Dr Brinkerhoff's system of Rectopathy shines over all like the noonday sun in comparison with the darkness of night! It has been tested in the balances and not found wanting!

We know that opposition will die in the "last ditch"—but be that where it may, it will DIE! Truth is mighty and will prevail!

Only to-day we once more heard of the stale and supposed to be unanswerable question, put by a physician to a patient, in the city of Urbana, O., viz.: "If he can do so much, why does he not stay at home, where he can get all he can do?" The question is weak and foolish, but we will answer it:

We come to Urbana to prove what we say in this book!

2d. We come to Urbana to advertise this system and such men as that one. We come to Urbana because many of your patients can't come to us! We come to Urbana because your old patients want us to come!

We come to Urbana because you can't cure those sufferers and we can! 6th. We come to Urbana to show you that our practice is not QUACKERY!

We come to Urbana to save the lives of your afflicted. 7th.

We come to Urbana, and all other places visited by us, because the peo-8th.

ple want us to come!

9th. We can stay at home and have plenty of work—we can settle in Toledo, where our many friends desire us to stay, and have more than we can do. Even the sufferers of St. Paris plead with us for one day only, but we can't give them that, and they must come to Urbana to see us. We must come to Urbana because you will not do your duty! Our labor is almost more than we can bear-not only at one, but at all places visited by us! We give Toledo three days, while they ask for and six are demanded to do our work there. We have one day only in four weeks for rest, at home, and that day we are compelled to give to Toledo! This SYSTEM begs not! Where once known the office of those using it is seldom empty! When there is one doctor in each town of 2,000 or more inhabitants using it, THEN, and not until then, will we feel that we have done our whole duty by staying "AT HOME!" This is our answer! Is it satisfactory? We know that you do not want us, but the sufferers Do! WE MUST COME!



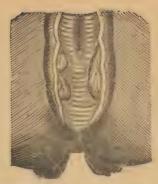
Treated by Dr. A. W. Brinkerhoff, in 1880.
DIREASE. — End view—Piles. Easily sured. Six or seven treatments.



Treated by Dr. A. W. Brinkerhoff, in 1880. DISEASE.—Slotted Ulcer, with high red walls; not impacted. Discharges much white mucus. Not hard to heal, but takes much patience and time.



Treated by Dr. A. W. Brinkerhoff, in 1380.
DISEASE. — Ulcer, a very peculiar case; caused much misery. Stricture between points below.



Treated by Dr. A. W. Brinkerhoff, in 1880
DISBASE.—Piles and Ulcer. Ulcer just
starting from a cut through membrane.
Whole case easily cured.



Treated by Dr. A.W. Brinkerhoff in 1880.
DISEASE.—Deep, ragged-walled, impacted Ulcer. Easily cured, with good attention.



Treated by Dr. A. W. Brinkerhoff, in 1880.
DISEASE.—Ulcer, with blind internal and external fistulas, with partial stricture. Sinus and the cavity extending upward fully two inches, large, and with constantly discharging pus. A discretely case.



Treated by Dr. A. W. Brinkerhoff, in 1880.
DISEASE.—Piles and Ulcer. Ulcer impacted as seen in Nos. 6 and 10. View against back of rectum. One treatment will cure pile tumor; ulcer slow to cure.



Treated by Dr. A. W. Brinkerhoff, in 1880. DISEASE.—Piles or hemorrhoids only. Seven treatments will cure this case completely.



Treated by Dr. A. W. Brinkerhoff, in 1880.
DISEASE.—Impacted Ulcer, inflamed, resulting in swollen glands around the anus. Lumps white, very painful, but not piles. Often mistaken for piles by physicians.



Treated by Dr. A. W. Brinkerhoff, in 1880.
DISEASE—Ulcer, Polypus and Fissure,
Ulcer deep, cavernous, and slow to cure.
Polypus easily removed. Fissure easily
cured.



Treated by Dr. A. W. Brinkerhoff, in 1880
DISEASE.—The king of Ulcers, almost death's door-keeper. Soon becomes incurable. The suffering is intense.
This Ulcer destroys the entire nervous



Examined by Dr. A. W. Brinkerhoff, in 80
Hopeless—died soon after. In every
consumptive patient you will find this
form of Ulcer, with or with out fistula.
When you see a consumptive, you may
know that this form of Ulcer is present,
and if the patient is bad, it is incurable
as a rule.



Treated by Dr. A. W. Brinkerhoff, in 1880.
Disease.—Piles, Ulcer and Partial
Procidentia. A terrible case, slow to
cure, and much care must be exercised
in treatment. Now well.



Treated by Dr. A. W. Brinkerhoff, in 1880.
DISEASE.—Ulcer greatly impacted
Pressure against nerves of spinal column
very severe. Three fistula sinuses passing through the flesh. Curable, but takes
time.



Treated by Dr. A. W. Brinkerhoff, in 1880.
DISEASE.—Small Ulcer, Polypus and
Fissure. All easily cured; but this fissure is a painful one, producing great
diseroes.



DISEASE.-Procidentia. Protrudes as seen. Like piles, the folds are very red. Will return to its place without assistance. Very annoying. Is there a cure?



Examined by Dr. A. W. Brinkerhoff, in 1880.

DISEASE.—Severe Ulceration.
Sphineters and anal-membrane,
with much of the rectum detroyed. Incurable



DISEASE.—Ulcer shown in speculum, just above end of slide, with top of speculum cut out to show lower parts. A pile tumor shows the same, only rises up full inside and red.



Treated by Dr. A. W. Brinkerhoff, 80 Disgass.—Bad Ulcer, with nine fistulous openings. Never saw an other such case. Never saw and soon will be, well. An awful case. Since 1880, I saw and treated a case in Toledo having sixteen openings, involving whole left buttock. Nearly audit now.



Treated by Dr. A. W. Brinkerkoff,

Disease.—Impacted Ulcer, shown between rectum and coccyx. Is it any wonder that persons complain of being "sore at end of backbone?"



This cut—too indifferent to use—shows my method of treating Rectal Ulcers, nightly, by the suffert, and to be used after every stool to keep the ulcer and rectum clean and healthy. Without this NO ULCER CAN BE CURED.

